The Weekly Post.

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NOT GUILTY.

James Nutt Acquitted and Formally Discharged.

An Exciting Scene When the Verdict Was Rendered.

The Gratification With Which the News Was Received.

The Particulars of His Return Home to Uniontown.

[The full proceedings of the Nutt trial, preceding what is given below, will be found on the second, third, fourth and fifth pages.]

Everybody in the city was on the *qui vive* Tuesday morning to know the verdict in the Nutt case, or learn the probabilities of a verdict. They were not kept in suspense long. There was a double pleasure to the public in the verdict when it came. In the first place pleasure that Nutt was acquitted; in the second place pleasure that the gushing sentimentalists who have been running amuck in newspaper columns for a week, and drawing idealistic pictures of blood and tears through the medium of sentiest adjectives and insensate type, can now take a much needed rest.

Court met as usual at half past nine o'clock. An hour before that hundreds had been waiting at the gates for admission, and since nine o'clock the court room had been crowded. The relatives of the prisoner, having spent an uneasy and anxious night, were among the first to greet the face of Judge Stowe when he entered through the jail passage and took his seat on the bench. At a quarter of ten young Nutt was brought in and placed in the prisoner's dock. He was very pale, looking as if he had passed a restless night, but outwardly was calm. Word was brought that the jury were ready with their virdict, and the loungers in the chairs of the jurors were made to vacate. At precisely ten o'clock the jury filed in and took their seats. They watched the prisoner as narrowly as he watched them, but if he had ever been able to translate the language of the eyes he could not have told what the verdict was so expressionless were their faces. Said Judge Stowe to the audience by way of caution:

"Now I want it distinctly understood that whatever the verdict of the jury may be there must be no evidence of approbation or disapprobation. The same demeanor must be maintained which has marked the progress of the trial thus far. I will order the arrest of any one who makes a demonstration."

Just then there was no disposition toward a manifestation of any sort. The feeling was too intense. The probability was that in the event of acquittal it could not or would not be repressed.

Clerk Rowand turned to the figure in the dock and began the old formula.

"Prisoner, stand up."

He then called the list of jurors and all answered.

"Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon a verdict?"

The jurors answered, "We have."

"Who shall answer for you?"

"Our foreman," reply the jurymen in concert.

"In this issue joined between the Commonwealth and James Nutt, how say you, is the defendant guilty or not guilty of the felony wherewith he stands charged?"

Foreman Graham—"Not guilty."

Judge Stowe's stern injunction as to decorum went for naught. The applause that could not be repressed started right under the bench, and in an instant the hundreds of people in the audience were cheering at the top of their voices. The women were as enthusiastic as the men. The waiting crowd outside caught up the cheer and repeated it, and men and boys ran through the streets shouting "Nutt is acquitted!" "Nutt is acquitted." The telephone quickly carried the news to all sections of the two cities, and the telegraph wires transmitted it to every part of the country.

When the excitement had subsided Judge Stowe ordered the prisoner to be remanded to jail. This was not understood by many, but it was a necessary consequence of his acquittal on the ground of insanity. The jury found him insane at the time he killed Dukes. The legal presumption is, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, that he is insane still. All that will be necessary to secure his release will be the testimony of one or more experts that he is now of sane mind. While the room was thinning out Major Brown addressed the Court as follows:

"Your Honor, in view of the verdict of not guilty, I now move for the discharge of the prisoner. Well knowing the act of Assembly allowing your Honor to detain the prisoner until his insanity be inquired into, and your Honor fully satisfied as to what disposition shall be made of his person, I make this motion to bring the question of his sanity regularly before the court. I have no doubt in my own mind of his sanity at the present time, but the jury have found him insane at the time of committing the deed, and it is the requirement of the Court to decide upon his future disposition."

Judge Stowe said the motion was in order and that it was proper so to bring the question up. He cited the act of Assembly of 1876 bearing upon the question, which places at the option of the Court a prisoner who has been declared insane at the time of the committal of a crime. "This," said Judge Stowe, "plainly intimates that it is my privilege to send the prisoner to an asylum—Dixmont, for instance. But it is also the opinion of this Court that whatever may have been the mental condition of the prisoner at the time of the deed, his mentality has been improved or altered since then, and I will appoint to-morrow morning at ten o'clock to hear testimony from medical experts upon the present condition of his mind, and if they declare it is safe for the public welfare for James Nutt to be placed at liberty, I will then discharge him.

So ended this phase of the case.

The jurors were the recipients of many congratulations as they passed from the court room. They were met by the relatives of the prisoner, each of whom gave them a cordial shake of the hand. Ex-Sheriff Hunter said to Mr. Graham: "If your verdict had been different I would not have been in your place for a million dollars." "A million dollars would not have made it different," was the response, and both were satisfied.

Of course no one could conceive or describe the feelings of the prisoner during the brief time he waited to learn his fate. When the verdict was announced he sat down with a force that indicated the sudden and complete relaxation of every nerve and muscle of his body. He seemed glad to get out of the court room, and be placed for a while where he could be undisturbed with his own thoughts. When he is finally released he will probably accompany his uncle James Wells to the latter's home near Brownsville, and there remain for a few weeks, until the excitement has passed away, before he returns home to Uniontown.

Mrs. Nutt and her daughter were not in the court room when the verdict was announced. They had spent the night at Major Brown's residence, and were just alighting from a carriage in front of his office on Fifth avenue when they heard the news. Naturally it overcame them both, and the tears that flowed when they had reached the seclusion of the office were a great relief. Here they were visited by ten of the jurors in a body, and mutual congratulations were exchanged. The tearful joy of Mrs. Nutt affected even some of the jurors to tears. The fact that but ten of the jurors were visitors gives color to the statement that when the jury first retired 10 were for acquittal and two for conviction of voluntary manslaughter, Judge Stowe having instructed them that under the laws of Pennsylvania they could find the prisoner guilty of any degree of murder. It is said these two held to their opinions through the night, and in the morning until a short time before court convened. This, however, while from a reliable source, is not official. The jurors who were interrogated refused emphatically to make any disclosures touching what transpired in the jury room. They said they had all taken an obligation involving absolute secrecy.

A POST reporter called upon Mr. James Carson, one of the jurors in the case last evening at his residence on East Diamond street, Allegheny. Mr. Carson was in a very pleasant mood, and said he was glad the verdict gave such general satisfaction. On being asked how it was reached he replied:

"I should like to give you all the information in my power concerning our deliberations, but it is impossible. Just as soon as we agreed upon a verdict we took a solemn oath, administered by one of our number, who is an Alderman, that we would never divulge anything which transpired in the jury room after the case was given into our hands. We outlined this course before the balloting commenced. There has been such an amount of feeling and clamor connected with the tragedy that the jury were unanimous in their opinion that secrecy on all matters pertaining to the ballot should be enjoined by an oath. If any juror gives information on this point he violates his oath, and is a perjurer."

In the course of further conversation Mr. Carson stated that the jury did not deliberate on the case until Monday evening.

Another juror to whom the reporter talked said their isolation was as complete as it was possible to make it, and that they found it very tedious to pass the nights. In the evening they discussed the testimony of each witness during the day. In reaching their conclusion they were not swayed by sentiment. They thought Patterson's speech the most logical, and Voorhees' the most eloquent, but took no stock in the latter's shot gun policy. Their release from confinement was a great relief.

When the jury retired Monday night one ballot was taken. The vote was eleven for acquittal and one for conviction of voluntary manslaughter. Without any discussion of the matter they went to bed. In the morning the one who was alone in his vote the night before went over to the eleven, and thus the verdict was reached.

None seemed more pleased over the termination of the trial than Judge Stowe. When asked if he wasn't glad the end had come he replied:

"I am, I am indeed. It has been a very severe strain upon me. Whatever my personal sentiments may have been, here I am but the exponent of the law, and the law is not the creature of sentiment. *That* belongs to a higher authority than even the law. The case throughout has been eminently satisfactory to me, and its termination is gratefully accepted. But, as I stated, while on this bench I can know no sentiments other than those laid down for me in the law I serve. But when off this bench I have the right to my feelings that others have, and should the verdict have been different and necessitated the incarceration of the prisoner, I would have been among the first, after a proper lapse of time, to place my name to a petition for his release. The widespread knowledge of this case, the great attention it has created throughout the country, and its effect upon the future, as well as the authority it will establish for the time I shall remain in this world, at least, all made it necessary that every detail concerning it should receive the strictest, unbiased attention. My private sentiments are my own. My official acts belong to the public. But for my own private self I have no hesitation in saying a proper retribution followed the acts of a villain. I could scarcely have done less as a private individual myself."

A special dispatch from Uniontown states that the verdict set the town wild with delight. Business was almost suspended, and the streets crowded with people heartily indorsing the verdict and loud in their praises of the jurors. It was proposed to do something in the way of an ovation to the prisoner, but nothing could be more distasteful than this to him or his family, and for this reason, more than any other, he will not return to Uniontown until the matter has ceased to be the subject of public comment. He is not afraid to live at Uniontown. He only wants to escape notoriety.

NUTT AT LIBERTY.

JUDGE STOWE FORMALLY GIVES DUKES' SLAYER HIS LIBERTY.

The legal formality which restored James Nutt to liberty, and wrote "finis" to the proceedings of the great trial in this city took place Wednesday morning in the Criminal Court before Judge Stowe. The room had few occupants when 9 o'clock arrived. No officers were necessary to keep back a swaying crowd. At half past past 8 o'clock Drs. Herron, Wylie, Riggs and Beatty had visited James Nutt in the jail and made an examination into his mental condition. They were present in court, accompanied by Major Brown, when Judge Stowe remarked that, without further delay, the investigation would proceed. At the suggestion of Major Brown, the Warden of the jail, Mr. Smith, was sworn. The witness said, in reply to questions, that he thought James Nutt as mentally sound as any man that had been in his charge in an experience of twelve years. There was something odd in this proceeding. To save the prisoner from punishment more than a week had been occupied in a powerful effort to prove him insane. Now, to get him out of prison, it was necessary to establish his sanity. But the proving of him sane before Judge Stowe was no harder than proving him insane before the jury. Dr. E. C. Wylie, who was next sworn, said: "I should think James Nutt is in his normal, mental and physical condition."

Judge—Is he of sane mind?

Wiley—He is in his normal condition mentally.

Brown—Is he sane enough to be at liberty?

Wiley—I think so. Yes, sir.

Judge—He may be mentally not as strong as some others, but you think him fully competent to be at liberty?

Wiley—Yes, sir.

Dr. Beatty—In my judgment James Nutt is in his sane mind at the present time; I saw him this morning and consider him perfectly safe in his freedom.

Dr. Herron, the jail physician, was of the opinion there was no doubt of safety to the public in the freedom of Nutt.

Dr. Riggs had made an examination of Nutt and he deemed him possessed of sufficient common sense to take care of himself. It was possible that there would be no danger in giving the boy his freedom.

Dr. Christy was the next called for by Mr. Brown, but the Judge said: "I do not think more testimony necessary. I think on the trial it was shown that he was of sound mind preceding and after the deed. I was as much satisfied yesterday as I am to-day that it was perfectly safe to discharge him, but as the verdict of the jury was insane at the time of the deed, I had to comply with the act of Assembly and detain him until his mental condition could be inquired into. While I fully concur with the evidence as to his sanity, I have to perform my duty according to law. The presumption of insanity as found by the jury remains until overthrown by evidence, and that has been done. Anticipating such a result I have prepared the following decision, which I will now read to you:

Commonwealth versus James Nutt:

And now, January 23, 1884, the jury in the above cause having found a verdict of "Not Guilty," upon the ground of insanity, and declared the same in their verdict in accordance with the 66th section of the act of the 21st of March, 1860, and it thereby becoming the duty of the Court to order said defendant to be kept in strict custody so long as he shall continue to be of unsound mind, in case the same shall be necessary and proper, and to that end that the Court might considerately determine whether such necessity or propriety existed, witnesses, physicians and others having been called and examined in regard to the present condition of the defendant as to mental unsoundness or insanity, who testify that he is now of sound mind and that there is no necessity for his further confinement or custody, and that it is safe for him to be set at large, and the Court having therefore come to the conclusion that he should now be finally discharge from custody, it is now ordered and directed that James Nutt, the above named defendant, be discharged. BY THE COURT.

At the conclusion of the order young Nutt arose, and Judge Stowe, beaming upon him in a fatherly manner, said: "James, you can go."

James arose and was met by Major Brown, and the twain shook hands cordially. Nutt's face lit up with smiles as did also the Major's. Juror John McGowan was the next to take the boy's hand, and he squeezed it so vehemently that the boy winced. Then came Juror McCully, who shed tears as he bade him God speed. Here a disposition on the part of the crowd was shown to crowd about the boy and indulge in a demonstration. To avoid this Nutt was taken down the back stairs through the jail and out the Ross street entrance and to Major Brown's carriage, which was waiting. From there he was driven direct to Major Brown's office, where Mrs. Nutt and her daughter were in waiting.

No one but Major Brown knows of the meeting that then took place, for when intimate friends were admitted, mother, daughter and son were comparatively calm, though all three laughed and chatted volubly by times. When the vehicle left the court house the direction had been noted by those on the street, and there was gathered about Major Brown's office quite a crowd who wanted to get a glimpse of the young man just liberated and also of his happy mother and sister, but they were disappointed.

Juror McGowan and others of the twelve good men and true dropped in to reiterate their good wishes for the future welfare of the family. McGowan said: "Jimmy, I know you are safe now and I want your autograph. If they do anything to you in Fayette county send them down here and we will see to them." By this time the crowd outside the office had become very large and officers had to be called to keep the people back. James sat for fully an hour writing his autograph on slips of paper and cards at the request of many strangers who pressed forward to his presence to get a last look at him. The crowd become so thick that the office doors had to be locked and one person at a time let in.

The arrangement had been made that Mrs. Nutt, her daughter, Mrs. Wells and Joseph Nutt would return to Uniontown via the B. & O., on one of the early afternoon trains, and that James Nutt, Stephen Nutt and James Wells would leave for Brownsville via the P., V. & C. at 11 o'clock, and from there the party would go to the home of James Wells, where Jimmy would remain some weeks, in the meantime a consultation to be had at which would be discussed the question of sending him out to the Kansas farm, there to remain a number of years at least. However, upon a subsequent consultation, it was decided by the advice of Major Brown, that the whole family, including Jimmy, start for Uniontown in the afternoon.

Accordingly the party were driven to the B. & O. depot in time for the one o'clock train to Uniontown. At first no one knew them, and therefore they attracted no attention, but it was not long until their personality became known, and then of course they were the subjects of the attention of the curious. They were accompanied as far as McKeesport by Juror McCully, who lives there. The news that they were on the train had preceded them, and when the engine pulled up at the McKeesport station a large crowd was there anxious to see the prisoner. Between Braddock and West Newton a large number of curiosity seekers boarded the train simply to get a glimpse of the family. There was a great deal of handshaking and many congratulations. At Shaner's station, seven miles west of West Newton, there was a big delegation to greet Nutt, but the train passed swiftly by, much to their disappointment. Other delegations were passed at Scott Haven and Suters. The experience of the travelers was the same at Smithton, Jacobs Creek, Dawson, Broadford, Connellsville and Dunbar. The following special telegram tells of their arrival home:

NUTT AT HOME.

HIS ARRIVAL ATTENDED BY NO EXCITEMENT OR DEMONSTRATION.

[Special to The Pittsburgh Post.]

UNIONTOWN, PA., January 23.—Jimmy Nutt, his mother, his grandmother, his sister Lizzie, his brother Joe and uncle James Junk, arrived here on the 4:15 train this afternoon. A crowd of about 300 was gathered around the station. The arrival of the little company having been announced an hour before the train was due, there was a little crowd, a little jam, but no undue demonstration. James, his mother, grandmother and Lizzie entered a cab and were driven to their home on Mt. Vernon avenue. The cab was followed by a sleigh containing James Junk and Joe Nutt, who had accompanied the party from Pittsburgh, and Walter Nutt, a lad of twelve years, who had met his relations at the station. There was no undue excitement. The town is quiet to-night. The result was what the people all expected, and there is no disappointment. Every one speaks in the highest terms of Judge Stowe, Major Brown and D. F. Patterson in the conduct of the case, but they think the "Sycamore of the Wabash" is of no more value than the "Sycamore on the Redstone." It was wisely decided not to serenade James Nutt. There was no firing of cannon. Everything is quiet, and the ardent wish of the intelligent people of the town is that the whole miserable affair may sink into oblivion and never be talked about again.

A foolish rumor has been current that the boy would be killed if he was acquitted and came home, and the to-be perpetrator of this deed is a lady. Don't believe it. The boy can live here and find there is much sunshine among the shadows. There are no doubt some evil men who now adopt *lex talionis*, and would like young Nutt put away. But *they* will not do it. There are those who are pleased with the verdict, there are those who think *if* insane he should have been cleared, but doubt the insanity, and those who think he should have been hung at all hazards. The *people* are contented with the result and hope that this chapter in the book of human crimes and errors is forever closed.

OF PRESIDENTIAL LINEAGE.

Death of a Lady Twice an Inmate of the White House.

Mrs. Susan Boylston Treadway, a granddaughter of President John Adams and a niece of President John Quincy Adams, died in Baltimore on Monday in the 87th year of her age. Mrs. Treadway was twice an inmate of the White House, the first time at the early age of four years, and her recollections of events and distinguished people extended over a period of eighty years. The Baltimore *Sun* says:

Mrs. Treadway was born August 8, 1796, in New York on Beaver street, then a fashionable part of the city. Her father was Charles Adams, the second son of John Adams, John Quincy being the first and Thomas the third son. Charles Adams, a promising young lawyer, died December, 1880. His daughter, Susan Boylston, named after her grandmother, was adopted by her grandparents. They stopped at New York on their way to Washington, where John Adams was going to finish the last year of his term, and took their adopted daughter to Washington with them. Her very earliest recollections were of the old White House at Washington, which stood on the same site and was built in the same style as the present White House. The old one was burned down in 1812. She remained at the White House until Mr. Adams completed his term, and then went back with the family to the old homestead at Quincy, Massachusetts. When her uncle, John Quincy Adams was Secretary of State for eight years to President Monroe his niece was frequently at his house. Immediately after this he was made President, and Mrs. Treadway again became an inmate at the White House at intervals. At this period among the foremost figures in Washington society were Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, Richard Rush, Admiral Porter and Daniel Webster. Life at the capital was gay then, but not given up to dress and fashion as at present. The age was more quiet, though by no means sombre. The English minister Canning gave his grand farewell ball at this time, which was a notable event. The Wednesday evening receptions of Mrs. Monroe, given during the term of her husband's service, were described by Mrs. Treadway as very formal. All the officials, foreign and domestic, went to them, and the rooms were crowded. Mrs. Monroe never sat down, and no one sat down in her presence. If visitors wanted a seat they went off, after paying their respects to some other room. Mrs. Monroe is described as a large, portly and handsome woman. She received very gracefully. The formality was such that Mrs. Treadway and others were in the habit of going off to spend the later part of the evening with Mrs Calhoun. Mrs. Treadway knew Mrs. Madison when she lived at her own house, but it was current in Washington that Mrs. Madison's receptions at the White House were very enjoyable affairs. Mrs. Madison always wore a turban, and was always graceful and charming. The receptions were informal, and everybody went to them. Tables were spreads with beautiful fruit. The receptions lasted from 7 to 11 P. M. Mrs. Treadway remembered Edward Everett as a handsome young Unitarian minister, and heard him when he was hardly twenty-one years of age preach his first sermon in Brattle street church, Boston. He wore a large diamond ring on his little finger, and preached that "the fashion of this world passes away." He lived at Dorchester, near Quincy. Mrs. Treadway frequently met him socially.

Mrs. Treadway had a ring given to her by her grandfather, President John Adams, as a reward for industry. He was one of a commission to arrange matters between Holland and the United States, and wanted a paper of thirty pages copied. Mrs. Treadway made the copy for him. A few days later he brought her the ring, saying: "This is a reward for your industry; it contains my hair and that of your grandmother." The ring has on its face twelve large pearls, and is attractive also for its workmanship. Mrs. Treadway had one of the pearl pins that Mrs. John Adams wore when she was presented at court to George III. She was the first American lady that was ever presented as an American Minister's wife. The pin is about 1½ inches in diameter, and consists of five leaves made of pearls. The large pearls are in the centre of each leaf.

FORFEITED RAILROAD LANDS.

Lobbyists and Monopolists, Despairing of Success in the House,

Preparing for a Grand Raid on the Senate.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WASHINGTON, January 22.—James George, of Texas, and C. M. Robb, of Arizona, to-day filed applications to be heard before the Senate Public Lands Committee in favor of the forfeiture of the land grants of the Southern Pacific railroad. It is thought the committee will consider the question of forfeiture next week. The land grants of the Northern Pacific railroad will be considered by the committee on Saturday.

The general impression is that the railroad corporations will receive much better treatment at the hands of the Senate than they did from the House, as the Senate is composed of railroad attorneys and ex-attorneys of railroads and wealthy men, who have made their money in railroad speculation; whereas the House is in great part made up of newly elected members from the rural districts of the South and West, who are pledged against monopoly of all kinds, and are afraid to place themselves on record, even if the latter have bills before Congress which will not in any way conflict with the rights of the people.

The railroad lobbyists, who are now swarming in Washington, are hopeful that even if the land grant forfeiture bills which are being reported favorably from the Public Lands Committee of the House, should pass that body without amendments, they will be rejected by the Senate, or amended so as to lose their force. The lawyers representing some of the railroads will not attempt to speak before the Public Lands Committee of the House, especially as the committee has passed a resolution restricting arguments to one hour for each side in each case, but will want to make arguments before the Public Lands Committee of the Senate, which allows unlimited time, and which is composed of many land grant and monopoly friends.

Several leading Senators have characterized the introduction and passage of the Holman resolution yesterday declaring it the opinion of the House that the land grants should be forfeited when the railroad corporations have not complied with the terms of their contracts, as an inexcusable piece of buncombe and folly that should be checked in some way by the Senate.

Representative Abram S. Hewitt has written a letter to Gov. Curtin, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, asking that he be allowed to appear before the committee in relation to the resolution proposing to investigate his (Hewitt's) connection with the action of the House in the O'Donnell affair. Gov. Curtin has informed Mr. Hewitt that he will at the proper time be given the fullest opportunity to make any explanation or statement he may desire. The committee meets to-morrow, and it is probable that instead of recommending the adoption of Mr. Brumm's resolution the committee will ask the Secretary of State to investigate the matter. Mr. Brumm's resolution directed the committee to make inquiry whether any foreign Minister accredited to this country has endeavored to nullify the effects of a resolution of the House by representations reflecting upon the honor or integrity of its members.

During the past six months Attorney General Brewster has been in correspondence with Messrs. Bliss and Kerr, of the Star Route counsel, in relation to the fees received by those officers. Mr. Brewster has cut Mr. Kerr's bills savagely, reducing the sum paid him several thousand dollars below the charge. Mr. Bliss was employed when Wayne MacVeagh was Attorney General, and at the same time Mr. Brewster, then a private citizen, was retained to assist in the prosecution. For his services prior to the time that he became Attorney General Mr. Brewster charged $5,000. He now wants to know if there was any continuing contract which authorized Mr. Bliss to demand of the Government $100 per day for his services. The Attorney General not foreseeing the continuance of the Star Route cases for such a long period protested months ago against Mr. Bliss' bills. His correspondence with Mr. Bliss will be furnished the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice at the proper time, and it will ultimately be published. There is no way of estimating the amount of money Bliss has received here, not only from the Government, but as the representative of the banks and the Star Route contractors who were not prosecuted through his influence.

THE TARIFF PROSPECTS.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WASHINGTON, January 23.—Mr. Morrison and his committee are going very slow on the tariff. Nothing has yet been done at the committee room, but it is understood that the Chairman is working on a bill which he keeps under lock and key at his room in the hotel. The expressions of the press, the election of Payne, the protectionist, in Ohio, and other circumstances have greatly depressed the spirits of free traders, which were so buoyant for a time after they supposed they had secured the organization of the party.

The Philadelphia excursion of Carlisle and Morrison was not without its effect. Both gentlemen were impressed with what they saw of the manufactures of that great city, and so expressed themselves on the spot. Men who favored Carlisle for Speaker, like Wood, of Indiana, are now introducing bills in Congress, the avowed purpose of which is to prevent tariff agitation at this session.

There is a general weakening all along the line, and the belief is general that Randall and men of his way of thinking are after all masters of the situation. Morrison is said to be preparing a bill making horizontal reductions along the line, which would seem to be a poor way of getting rid of the much-talked about incongruities of the present tariff.

UNIONTOWN POSTOFFICE CONTEST.

C. H. Rush, who is an applicant for the Uniontown postoffice, is here and expects C. L. Magee to be here soon to assist him in his fight. He says the matter will not be settled for several days and not until Frank Hatton's return. He denies the claim of the friends of Sturgis that the people of Uniontown are against him, and says that he has the support of business men. Judge Ewing is coming on to aid Sturgis, and it looks now as though the fight had just begun. It is a contest between the Stalwarts and Half-breeds, and Cameron may yet send over his instructions to have Rush appointed. The most unfortunate thing for Sturgis in the whole matter is that he has the support of Mitchell.

A VIRGINIAN REMOVED.

The custom hitherto observed by the Senate has been for all appointments and changes in the official force to be given out at the Secretary's office, where new appointees are all sworn in. To-day when a reporter asked for any changes that had been made he was referred to the Sergeant-at-arms' office, and calling there was told there were none. Soon after it was ascertained that a man had been removed in the folding room and another put in his place, and as the usual avenue for getting this information was closed the reporter went to the folding room in quest of it. There it was ascertained that Mr. John Ringold, the bookkeeper, had been displaced and W. E. Sims appointed in his stead.

"Where is Sims from?" was asked.

"From Virginia, I believe," was the response.

"Is it Col. Sims or his son?" inquired the reporter.

"I am the man, Col. Sims himself," responded the new appointee.

Col. Sims is the gentleman who made the speech in Danville just prior to the last election which the Democrats declared incited the riot. He was a candidate for Senator on the Coalition ticket. He receives his present appointment at the instance of the Virginia Senators, but why such efforts should be made to keep the matter a secret is a mystery.

HAS SECRETARY NEW RESIGNED?

John C. New left Washington this evening for Indianapolis. Simultaneously with his departure it was positively announced that Mr. New had in person tendered his resignation to the President. Secretary Folger is out of town with the President, but Chief Clerk Webster, of the Treasury, said the story was untrue. Mr. New was called home by serious illness in his family.

THE TEMPER OF THE HOUSE

against delinquent land grant corporations was overwhelmingly and emphatically demonstrated to-day. This is the support by 258 members as against eighteen of a resolution offered by Judge Holman, declaring it to be the sense of the House that those lands now held by railroads who have failed to keep faith should be restored to the public domain. The resolution further directed the Public Lands Committee to prepare bills as rapidly as possible to take the lands away from the corporations now holding them. It is now evident that, if the Senate does not act as a checkmate upon the House (and it probably will), over one hundred million acres of valuable lands in all sections of the country will be open for entry and pre-emption. Meanwhile the great railroad corporations are in a sweat as to how to circumvent the decided demonstration being made against them.

THE LATEST DEVICE

to let the tariff alone, or in other words, to bridge it over until after the Presidential year, emanates in the fertile brain of Mr. Wood, of Indiana. He wants another junketing Tariff Commission, although he calls his bantling a Commerce Commission. His views have been formulated in a bill which was introduced in the House yesterday. The bill aforesaid authorizes the appointment of an International Commerce Commission, one Commissioner to be appointed from each State in the Union. The object of the Commission is to formulate a system of international commerce, extending the sale and exchange of the products of agriculture, and manufacture of the United States with foreign countries. The Commission is to meet at such time and place as they may decide upon, and report the result of their labors at the next session of the Forty-eighth Congress.

THE WOOL GROWERS.

The following letter explains itself, and serves to show that the wool-growing interests of the country are not neglected:

"HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S., WASHINGTON, D. C., January 16, 1884.

"HON. HENRY BOHL, House of Representatives, Columbus, Ohio—*My Dear Sir:* On my return to Washington yesterday I found your telegram of the 10th inst. in relation to the action of the Legislature on the subject of the wool tariff. I am grateful for your thoughtful action, and so will the wool-growers of our State and the whole country be. Please have the resolutions certified and forwarded, so they can be presented to the Senate and House here. Nothing short of a united effort on the part of our people will secure the desired legislation. Very respectfully yours,

GEO. L. CONVERSE.

CAPT. WALTON'S CLAIM.

Captain Walton, of Pittsburgh, appeared before the Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steam Vessels and presented a complaint of negligence against the men in charge of Davis Island dam for failure to show signal lights on the outer piers whereby the collision of the steamer I. N. Bunton, caused four lives to be lost and the destruction of the steamer by fire. The President of the Board presented a communication from California submitting for the test of the Board a new life preserver made of California "tule," which it is claimed will support as heavy a weight as cork at much less cost.

A COLD may be a dangerous thing or not depending upon the means at hand to combat it. It is a wise precaution to provide against emergencies that are liable to arise in every family. In sudden attacks of cold, croup asthma, etc., Ayer's Cherry Pectoral will prove the quickest and most effective cure, and your best friend.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

Chairman Hensel Unanimously Re-Elected.

Allentown the Place and March 9 the Time for the State Convention.

[Special to The Pittsburgh Post.]

HARRISBURG, PA., January 23.—Chairman Hensel could not be otherwise than gratified with the liberal attendance of members and active interest manifested in the proceedings of the Democratic State Committee to-day. Besides the members there were a good many prominent Democrats here as lookers-on. Lieutenant Governor Black, ex-Chairman Bogart, William H. Snowden, Senator Ross, Representatives Sweeny, Shafer, Burt, Bigler and others were among the number; and all were alike deeply interested in the proceedings.

At precisely four o'clock Chairman Hensel called the committee to order. The session was open, and the little space around the Chairman's table not occupied by the Secretaries was filled with reporters. Mr. Hensel is a man of business habits, and there was little time lost in preliminaries. The roll was ordered to be called at once, and fifty-six members answered in person or by substitute.

HENSEL RE-ELECTED.

This accomplished, the election of a Chairman for the ensuing year was proceeded with.

Mr. J. W. Shellenberger, of Bucks county, moved that W. U. Hensel be elected Chairman, which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Hensel thanked the committee for the compliment implied in his third consecutive election, and invoked the encouragement and assistance of a united party in the work that devolved on him by reason of it.

J. B. Lichty, of Lancaster, was then unanimously elected Secretary.

ALLENTOWN THE PLACE.

The question of the place of holding the coming State Convention was then taken up. J. H. Stahle, of Gettysburg, named Harrisburg as a suitable place.

Casper Dull assured the members that the usual hospitality of the Capital City would be extended to the delegates if the committee selected this place.

Mr. Nagle, of Lehigh county, named Allentown, and urged that the constant and sterling Democracy of that county would be honored by naming their beautiful city as the place. A vote was taken and resulted:

Allentown, 32; Harrisburg, 27.

MARCH 9 THE TIME.

On fixing the date of the Convention, there was greater diversity of opinion. Those in favor of an early meeting named April 16, and those who wanted a late gathering named May 14. Almost every date between the two figures was suggested, but after discussion there were but three dates, April 16, April 30 and May 14, seriously considered. There were strong and substantial arguments in favor of both an early and a late meeting.

A vote was ordered and resulted: For April 16, 33; for April 30, 18; for May 14, 8.

Some one then stated that on April 16 the courts would be in session in Allentown, and the Convention might be inconvenienced by the crowds in attendance. It was therefore moved that the vote fixing that date be reconsidered, which was agreed to.

Information was received that the Republican Convention was fixed for April 16, and a motion was accordingly made that the date for the Democratic Convention be fixed for March 9. The arguments for and against early and late dates were renewed, and March 9 was agreed on.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The next in order was the electing members of the Executive Committee. This body consists of seven members. Messrs R. P. Allen, Lycoming; H. A. Bigler, Clearfield; T. B. Bower, Snyder; W. J. Brennen, Allegheny; Gen. Richard Coulter, Westmoreland; Senator E. B. Coxe, Luzerne; M. F. Elliott, Tioga; Thomas H. Greevy, Blair; W. F. Harrity, Philadelphia; A. J. Hughes, McKean; N. Isenberg, Huntingdon; M. L. Lockwood, Clarion; B. F. Meyers, Harrisburg; Judge Harry E. Packer, Carbon county; J. Irvine Steele, Schuylkill; T. D. Woodruff, Columbia, and R. E. Wright, Jr., Lehigh, were named.

In order that the names of the nominees might be printed a recess was then, at six o'clock, taken until half-past seven.

On reassembling the committee proceeded to the election of the Executive Committee. The names of E. B. Coxe and M. F. Elliott were withdrawn. The first ballot settled the others by the election of Messrs. Allen, Bigler, Brennen, Coulter, Harrity, Myers and Packer, all except Bigler being the old committee.

AN INTERESTING DISCUSSION

followed. Various views were expressed on the tariff and other questions of public interest, that show an honest difference of opinion among the Democrats of the State, but the conservative voice of reason showed up as the one common ground, and it was demonstrated that even in Pennsylvania there would be no difference among Democrats when the supreme moment arrived.

The meeting was the best and most satisfactory ever held in the State, and though people here are disappointed that the Convention goes to another town, they are entirely contented and inspired with hope.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

PHILADELPHIA, January 23.—Harrisburg, April 16, was fixed by the State Committee for the Republican State Convention.

Out in Arizona.

Hon. A. W. Sheldon, Associate Justice, Supreme Bench of Arizona Territory, writes as follows: "It affords me great pleasure to say, from my personal observation, and you know the scope of such has been very extended, that St. Jacobs Oil is the great and wonderful conqueror of pain, the sovereign cure for all bodily aches and pains, and I cheerfully bear this testimony."

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HELP FOR THE POOR BANKS.

Bills are multiplying for the relief of the National banks—that is, to afford them some other basis for their circulation than the four and four and a half per cent. bonds, which are now respectively 14 and 23 per cent. above par. It is not likely they will go much higher, and this is a good time for the banks to sell, and deposit a three or even two per cent. bond as security for their circulation, if the Government will be so good as to provide such bonds so that the banks can get them at par. A Wall street authority stated to the Committee on Banking and Currency a few days since, that the contraction of National bank currency was now going on at the rate of a million dollars a week, caused by the withdrawal of high priced bonds, and that this will create a panic if it is not stopped.

We do not think there is any probability of the passage of Chairman BUCKNER'S bill to substitute Treasury notes, redeemable in coin, for the National bank notes, although the merits of the bill are admitted in some quarters. The main objection is that these notes could not be put in circulation and their issue would not prevent the accumulation of money in the Treasury.

Two bills before the Senate Finance Committee are receiving considerable attention, and one of them is likely to be reported by the committee and pass the Senate. Senator SHERMAN'S bill proposes that the banks shall be allowed to issue currency to 90 per cent. of the market value of the bonds. The other bill embodies Controller KNOX'S suggestion, offering 15 per cent. premium for the 4 per cent. bonds and issuing in exchange for them a new 3 per cent. bond having the same time to run. The 4 per cents will not mature for twenty-three years. The reduction of interest from 4 to 3 per cent., therefore, just saves the Government 23 per cent. The premium which it is proposed to pay represents an advance payment of interest of 15 per cent. The 8 per cent saved to the Government would be about $59,000,000 if the whole volume of 4's are thus exchanged. United States bonds are now quoted at 123. The inducement which it is proposed the Government shall hold out to the holders to lead them to consent to sacrifice a third of the present premium on their bonds, lies in the stipulation that the 3 per cent. bonds which they receive in exchange will be the very last bonds paid off by the Government.

The most important bill pending in the House is the one offered by Mr. O. B. POTTER, of New York, of the Currency Committee, and, as he claims, the author of the National banking system. He proposes to issue 20-year 2 per cent. bonds to replace the 3's, exempting from the 1 per cent. tax the circulating notes based on these 2 per cent. bonds, but imposing it on notes based on other bonds. Against this it is urged Congress will not consent to put beyond immediate call that part of the debt represented by the 3's. They are the only bonds outstanding redeemable at the discretion of the Government.

Another bill pending in the House proposes a purely coin basis for the issue of National bank notes. It provides that any national banking association may deposit gold and silver coin in equal proportions, or gold and silver certificates in the same proportions, in exchange for circulation. The notes thus issued are to be receivable for customs, taxes, and all public dues, and to be reissued when paid into the Treasury. They are to be subject to a tax of one-fourth of 1 per cent. per annum. This would make the National bank notes practically coin certificates. It would also enhance the value of the silver dollars as gold and silver are to be deposited in equal parts.

This summary does not indicate by any means the full extent of the propositions presented to the choice of Congress, but it includes in our judgment the one that will be adopted. Possibly this will be Controller KNOX'S bill or that of Congressman POTTER.

THE speech of HENRY B. PAYNE at Columbus Thursday, is probably one that will win back to him the alienated affection of the Ohio Democracy. It is bold and outspoken; the speech of a man of positive convictions, who has the courage of his beliefs. His method of civil service reform is by "a pitiless and radical overhauling and purging of the present service." Then the application of the Jeffersonian tests, only Democrats to be appointed, "until their full ratable share enter to guard and protect the public interests." On the tariff, Mr. PAYNE plants himself on the Ohio platform. He is in favor of a tariff of the three J's—, "Judicious, Just and Jacksonian." And on the general administration of the Government cordially believes in liberal appropriations, and is in no way disturbed by the Treasury surplus.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

The New York *Times* has a special correspondent in Pennsylvania taking careful political observations, and as he seems discreet and industrious, and goes to the chief actors for information, which he seems to know how to sift, the points he makes are of interest. He sees that seven-tenths of the Republicans of the State are for BLAINE and that at least two-thirds of the National delegates would go to Chicago as his supporters, were they satisfied of his availability in New York, of which they are distrustful. The impression he finds general, among the well informed, that BLAINE does not care to be a candidate, but would like to name the man and so become the Premier under the new administration, to carry out his magnificent Donneybrook fair foreign policy. BLAINE is thought to favor LOGAN, and is very hostile to ARTHER, and if CAMERON, QUAY and MAGEE attempt to secure an ARTHUR delegation there will be music in the camp, and a revival of the old machine and independent feuds. After sketching with tolerable correctness the cause of SIMON CAMERON'S power in the State, the correspondent puts with exactness the secret of son DON'S failure:

Gen. Cameron was a natural leader of men—a man learned in the characteristics of human nature and possessing those qualities which insure and perpetuate popularity. His lieutenants were able, industrious, loyal, and not overburdened with conscientious scruples. For many years his rule was absolute, but the iron hand was clothed with a glove that softened its touch, although it did not lessen the power of its grip. When he abdicated and undertook to transfer his kingdom to his son, the glove fell off. That son had not inherited his father's graces. He had very little knowledge of men. Bare force was his only weapon; he could not use persuasion. He had not a particle of his father's popularity, fact or diplomacy. He was harsh and dictatorial. He maintained his supremacy by relying only upon the full force of the machine, operated under high pressure, and the machine, thanks to the strength it had acquired in the past, continued to run by reason of this high pressure and its own momentum. But in the beginning of the son's reign politicians who had been suppressed but not appeased, in the past, saw an opportunity for revolt. The son's unpopularity was becoming confirmed. One of his ablest lieutenants died. The harshness of his rule and his distance from the people were sending recruits to the camp of the rebels. Revelations of rottenness in the State and City Governments aided their cause.

Then the growth and power of the Independent movement is traced. As to the probabilities of Democratic action, the correspondent guesses and speculates after this fashion:

It is probable that Randall will have the united support of the Pennsylvania delegation in the Democratic Convention, although Democratic leaders will not push him as a candidate, owing to the division of the party upon the tariff line. The old fight between Wallace and Randall has been temporarily discontinued, and Wallace men admit that to-day Randall could beat Wallace in a square fight before the people. "We shall send," said a very prominent Democrat, "a delegation of strong men. They will be supporters of Randall, but they will feel that a vigorous effort to secure his nomination would only put the two wings of the party further apart. If the Kentucky policy is to be supported, the party will go to ruin. Our delegates will be forced to suppress their desire to push Randall, and will wait, hoping for the best." Others predicted that the delegates would unanimously vote for Randall on the first ballot. Republicans say that the business men and people generally have been led to look upon Randall as a man standing between them and great peril, and that Republican manufacturers will secretly or openly do what they can for him. Ex-Senator Wallace thinks the time has come for a change of policy, and welcomes, in a published interview, "the leadership of the South and West," saying that he does not believe that business interests will suffer by the action of the present Congress.

THE citizens of St. Louis are making unusual efforts to secure the holding of the Democratic National Convention for 1884. A sum of $25,000 will be raised to pay expenses, which outstrips the other cities competing. When DOUGLASS was a factor in National politics his most energetic henchman was IKE COOK, of Chicago. He is now on the Committee of Citizens of St. Louis to prevent Chicago having the Convention. The following is a list of the Democratic National Committee:

State.	Members.	P O Address.
Alabama	Levi M. Lawler	Talladega
Arkansas	John J. Sumpter	Hot Springs.
California	Jas. T. Farley	Jackson.
Colorado	T. M. Patterson	Denver
Connecticut	Wm. H. Barnum	Lime Rock.
Delaware	Ignatius C. Grubb	Wilmington.
Florida	Samuel Pasco	Monticello.
Georgia	Geo. T. Barnes	Augusta.
Illinois	Wm. C. Goudy	Chicago.
Indiana	Austin H. Brown	Indianapolis.
Iowa	M. M. Hain	Dubuque.
Kansas	Chas. W. Blair	Ft. Scott.
Kentucky	H. D McHenry	Hartford.
Louisiana	H. F. Jones	N. Orleans.
Maine	Edmund Wilson	Thomast'wn.
Maryland	O. Horsey	Burkittsv'le.
Massachusetts	Fred. O. Prince	Boston.
Michigan	Edward Kanter	Detroit.
Minnesota	P. H. Kelley	St. Paul.
Mississippi	W. T. Martin	Natchez.
Missouri	John G. Prather	St. Louis.
Nebraska	J. S. Morton	Neb. City.
Nevada	R. P. Ketring	Gold Hill.
N. Hampshire	Alva W. Sullowa	Franklin.
New Jersey	Orestes Cleveland	Jersey City.
New York	Abram S. Hewitt	N. Y. City.
NorthCarolina	M. W. Ransom	Weldon
Ohio	W. W. Armstrong	Cleveland.
Oregon	P. P. Prim	Jacksonville.
Pennsylvania	W. L. Scott	Erie.
Rhode Island	Abner J. Barnaby	Providence.
SouthCarolina	F. W. Dawson	Charleston.
Tennessee	Thos. O'Conner	Nashville.
Texas	F. S. Stockdale	Cuero.
Vermont	B. B. Smalley	Burlington.
Virginia	Robt. A. Coghill	N. Glasgow.
West Virginia	Alex. Campbell	Bethany.
Wisconsin	Wm F. Vilas	Madison.

THE Prothonotary of Luzerne county says he properly prepared and sealed the returns of that county, and sent them to the Secretary's office at Harrisburg by express. If the result had depended on these returns we would have had a big excitement in the State. As it is, the failure disfranchises 15,000 voters.

THE NUTT TRIAL.

The Case Turned Over to the Jury.

A Complete Resume of the Testimony Pro. and Con.

The Prosecution Prove the Murder, and the Defense Establish Emotional Insanity.

THURSDAY, January 17.

The trial of James Nutt for the killing of Charles Lyman Dukes was commenced in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny county, on Monday, January 14. The circumstances leading to the killing are familiar to all our readers. In last week's POST a detailed account of the trial as far as it had progressed was given. The whole of Monday was consumed in securing a jury. The total number of jurors called was 72. There were 60 in the regular panel. Of the thirty talismen twelve were examined before the jury was completed.

On Tuesday morning the case was opened by the prosecution. The entire day was occupied in examining witnesses to prove the murder. When Court adjourned in the evening it was announced that the Commonwealth had substantially closed its side of the case. The great effort was to establish premeditation.

On Wednesday morning ex-Senator Playford opened for the defense. In a terse and eloquent speech he reviewed the case from the killing of Captain Nutt to the present time. The witnesses for the defense were called for the purpose of proving the mental condition of the prisoner. His peculiarities from childhood were portrayed. Hereditary insanity was shown. They showed the marked change that came over the prisoner after the murder of his father and the outrage of his family, and his liability to mental disturbances. A large number of witnesses were called. Associates of the prisoner. His school teachers and school mates. The family physician and medical experts were all called to establish the plea of emotional insanity. This side of the case required until Saturday morning. The rebutting testimony was similar to that produced by the Commonwealth at the opening of the trial.

On Saturday afternoon the attorneys for the defense proposed to send the case to the jury without argument. This was not agreed to by the prosecution.

Following is a condensation of the testimony taken after the publication of last week's POST:

The proceedings in the Nutt trial Thursday were confined exclusively to the evidence of relatives, friends and acquaintances, touching the mental deficiency of the prisoner, the lunacy of two uncles and an aunt, and the testimony of medical experts as to the state of Nutt's mind at the time he killed Dukes. There was no diminution in the attendance nor change in its character. The pressure to get in was probably not so great, for the reason that the general public seemed to have reached the conclusion that it would be useless to clamor about the doorways, since admittance was absolutely denied, save to ladies, to all unable to present passes from Sheriff McCallin or Judge Stowe. Miss Lizzie Nutt was not present at any time. She is unwell, the result probably of the severe strain upon her nerves, and remained during the day at the residence of Major Brown. In the forenoon James Wells and James Junk, uncles of the prisoner, the latter by marriage, Isaac N. Hurst, cousin of Mrs. Nutt's, and F. C. Breckenridge, a cousin of the prisoner, were examined at length. In the afternoon Miss Lenore Phillips, to whom Nutt went to school a few years ago, testified that in mental capacity she considered him much below the average, and that although he seemed to try hard enough he made practically no progress at all in his studies. Then came the evidence of medical experts. Dr. Smith Fuller, the family physician, when recalled to the stand paralyzed the audience for a moment by the statement, made very emphatically, that he was a disbeliever in the theory of emotional insanity, and that he had no doubt that for weeks, and possibly months before the event, James Nutt had premeditated and carefully planned the killing of Dukes. Then he went on to explain that he was a believer in the hereditation of insanity; that the prisoner had inherited a deficient mental organization; that in brooding over his father's murder, and the wrongs to his family, Nutt had become a monomaniac on the subject of killing Dukes; that the shooting of Dukes was not a sudden inspiration, nor an irresistible impulse, but the acceptance of an opportunity to execute a design formed relative to a subject on which he was absolutely insane, and therefore not responsible. The Dr. then went on to explain with what marvellous cunning lunatics design and execute, and said he believed James Nutt to have become a complete monomaniac on the subject of killing Dukes; that his monomania drove all other thoughts out of his mind, and took complete possession itself. The important testimony of the day is annexed in detail.

THE EVIDENCE.

EXPERTS TESTIFYING AS TO NUTT'S MENTAL CONDITION.

After the formal opening of court yesterday James Wells, the witness on the stand at the adjournment Wednesday, resumed his place and was asked by Major Brown:

"What occurred after you left Mr. Boyd's office and returned to the residence of your sister, Mrs. Nutt?"

"We remained there until about five o'clock, got our supper and started for home. We were in the stable saddling our horses. Stephen got his horse out first, and before I went out of the stable I heard a shot. When I came out I found that James had fired a shot at a mark. He said to me, 'Uncle Jim, you shoot.' I took the pistol and shot, and then Stephen took it. He could not get his pistol to go off, and we were laughing at him. Jimmy then said, 'I'll show you a pistol that will shoot.' He then brought out a large pistol, his father's, and we fired two shots each from that. We laughed and talked about the shooting while there, and then rode away."

"Did you hear Stephen say anything to Jimmy like 'Don't fail,' when you rode away?"

"No, sir."

"Were you near, and could you have heard it if he had said any such thing?"

"Yes, sir; I was very close to him, and he could not have said it, I think, without my hearing it, and I did not hear him say anything like that."

"Had you been talking to Jimmy about the place?"

"Yes, sir; Stephen and I had both been talking to him about the grass and other things about the place."

"Did you know anything of James' intention to shoot Dukes?"

"No, sir; not at all. Dukes' name was not mentioned that day. I never heard James mention the name of Dukes and when anyone mentioned it in his presence it seemed to agitate him very much. I first heard of the shooting the next morning before I was up. A neighbor brought the news.

"Do you know how many brothers Captain Nutt had?"

"Yes, sir; Joseph, James, Moses, and Stephen R., who were full brothers, and William, George and Jackson, who were half brothers."

"Were any of these weak minded?"

"Yes, sir; George was a lunatic, and James and Moses were of weak mind and were mutes."

"Was there ever any legal proceeding with reference to George?"

"Yes, sir; he was declared a lunatic by judicial proceeding."

"What about James and Moses?"

"Moses died when young at a school for mutes in Philadelphia, and James died when about 60 years old at home."

"Had Captain Nutt any sisters?"

"Yes, sir. One, Mary, a full sister."

"Was she weak minded?"

"Yes sir; she was declared a lunatic by the courts, and a committee was appointed to manage her estate."

KNEW BY WATCHING HIM.

Upon cross-examination the witness was asked.

"How do you know James was of weak mind and excitable?"

"Well, by watching him move, particularly after the killing of his father."

"You say James never mentioned the name of Dukes?"

"He never did."

"But you mentioned it to him."

"Yes, sir."

"You talked to him about this exciting matter?"

"Well, when I was at my sister's house they would tell me what they had heard about Dukes, and all the news. James was generally present."

"And what effect did this conversation have on him?"

"It seemed to stir him up and agitate him. His throat would seem to fill up so that he could not speak. He did the same when his father's name was mentioned."

"Well, he acted just like any boy would at the mention of his father's recent death."

"Well, no; I don't think many people would be effected as he was."

The witness was further cross-examined about the visit to Mr. Boyd's office, and the pistol practice, but said nothing contradictory of his first statement. He was then asked:

"Did you notice any particular manifestation of grief on the part of James at his father's funeral?"

"No, sir."

"When did you first notice any particular feeling on the part of James on this matter?"

"The day after his father's funeral. He would wander over the place in an aimless manner, I thought. I was there for several days, and noticed he ate very little, and had little to say to anybody."

Isaac N. Hurst, a one-armed man, and ex-County Commissioner of Fayette county, was the next witness. He said he had known the prisoner since he was quite a lad, and was well acquainted with him. He always considered him a weak-minded boy. "I was around Capt. Nutt's place a good deal. When Captain Nutt went to Harrisburg he asked me to look after his place, and see that James attended to things as they should be. I lived a neighbor to the Nutts, and did some work for Captain Nutt. James attended to the usual small duties about the farm. He was in the habit of carrying a pistol, and did a great deal of shooting. After the murder of Captain Nutt I was about his house a great deal of my time attending to small matters. I noticed that James did not take the interest in his work he had before he went away to school prior to his father's death. He would not attend to things about the farm in the right way. This continued up to and after the trial of Dukes. He never said anything to me about his troubles. I talked to him, and tried to get him to attend to things and help his mother along, but he seemed to take no interest in anything. He did not appear to want to talk much. After the trial of Dukes, and up to the killing of Dukes, I saw him frequently. Sometimes he would speak to me, and sometimes not. He appeared to be in a deep study, but did not say anything to me about his trouble. There was no improvement in his condition. The evening of the shooting he passed my house on his way to town, and I walked down with him. This was about 6 o'clock. Our meeting was purely accidental. Our conversation was mostly concerning an Alderney calf, and nothing was said about Dukes. I left James at Brownfield's hotel, and did not see him again until after the shooting, when he was arrested."

WHERE NUTT GOT HIS PISTOL.

F. C. Breckenridge was called to the stand. He was asked:

"Did you see Dukes shoot Captain Nutt?"

"Yes, sir."

"Where did it occur, and when?"

"In a room in the Jennings House, in Uniontown, on the 24th of December, 1882." The witness was shown the pistol previously exhibited, and asked if he recognized it. He said he took it from the pocket of Captain Nutt after he had been killed by Dukes, and handed it to Mr. Feather. It passed into the hands of the Coroner, and after the trial of Dukes it came to the hands of Mr. Boyd. I was one of the administrators, and Mr. Boyd told me I could have it, or anyone else could to whom I would give an order for it. One day James came to the bank and asked where his father's revolver was. I told him Mr. Boyd had it. He said his mother had told him he could have it. We then went to Mr. Boyd's office, and he took the revolver from his safe and gave it to James. I told Jim he had better let me have it, for I needed it about the bank. He said: 'No, I want it because it was my father's. I have one I'll give you.' He then took the revolver home with him. I know James was in the habit of carrying a revolver, and know he is a good shot."

Cross-examination—"You saw Dukes kill Captain Nutt?"

"Well, I did not see him pull the trigger, but I saw Captain Nutt fall and saw Dukes with the revolver in his hand."

"Where?"

"At the Jennings House."

"How did you come to be there?"

"I went there by request of Mr. Nutt to make an appointment for an interview between him and Dukes. The porter of the hotel took me to Dukes' room. He knocked, and some one said, come in. The parties then opened the door, and I saw Dukes standing about six feet from the door. He said, 'Good morning' and I said, 'Good morning, Mr. Dukes; Captain Nutt would like to have an interview with you.'"

"Mr. Breckenridge did you not say 'Captain Nutt is here and wants to see you?'"

"I may have said that."

Major Brown—This is certainly not cross-examination, but we do not object.

Judge Stowe—I cannot see what connection this has with the case.

Mr. Patterson—Well, Mr. Breckenridge, you say you took that revolver from the pocket of Captain Nutt?

"Yes sir. He had it clasped in his hand in a death grip. I first took it from his pocket and then wrested it from his hand."

"How did you know James was in the habit of carrying a revolver?"

"I have seen him with a pistol on his person at various times."

"Give us an instance?"

"Well, when he came to get his father's revolver he had another revolver with him."

"He brought that with him to exchange for his father's?"

"No, sir; the exchange was my suggestion."

ALWAYS EXPECTED HIM TO HAVE ONE

"Can you give any other instance?"

"I can't give days and dates, but I know that he usually carried one, and I always expected him to have one. I have seen him have a revolver about his person, and have seen him shoot often, and he has told me he carried one."

"Was he in the habit of carrying a pistol when he went to the postoffice for the mail?"

"I think he was."

"Did you ever see him have a revolver when he was going to the postoffice?"

"I don't know that I could say I ever knew he was going to the postoffice."

"You are pretty certain he would usually have a revolver?"

"Yes, sir; if I had ever wanted a revolver I don't know any other man I would sooner have gone to for one."

James Junk was the next witness. He is a resident of Franklin township, and an uncle of James Nutt by marriage, his wife being a sister of Mrs. Nutt. He said he knew James Nutt well, and had frequent opportunities of seeing him. He was rather a dull boy. He first saw James after his return from school, the day of his father's funeral, and noticed he was excited and nervous, and that there was a twitching of the muscles of his face. This seemed to grow on him up to the time he killed Dukes. He was moody; seemed to notice no one; would often leave the table after eating a few bites, and would take little notice of any guests that might be there. Before this trouble he was a good boy to work, but after this did not seem to take any heart in his work. He did some work, but did not seem to do it well. The witness, at the request of Mrs. Nutt, talked to Jim, who would promise to do better, but he seemed to forget as soon as the conversation was over. Witness never heard Dukes' name mentioned in James' presence, but had heard the family troubles talked about, and the death of Captain Nutt. This would agitate James very much. He would compress his lips, the blood would leave his face, and sometimes his whole body would quiver. This seemed to grow worse. The day before the shooting of Dukes, James was at the house of the witness, who returned to town with him and went to Mrs. Nutt's house. He noticed nothing peculiar about James that day, and no mention was made of the family trouble. James was very affectionate, and seemed to think more of his mother than boys ordinarily do. Sometimes when we would be talking James would stop in the middle of his sentences, and not complete them."

RULED OUT AGAIN.

Dr. John Sturgeon was called, but did not respond. Mr. Patterson said the Commonwealth would admit the fact it was desired to prove by this witness, if it was admissible evidence, if reduced to writing. Senator Voorhees wrote out the point it was desired to prove which was to show that Dukes was armed with a revolver and dirk at the time he was killed by James Nutt.

Mr. Brown rose to read the offer, but Mr. Patterson objected to having it read, as that would be virtually putting it before the jury.

Mr. Playford—I mentioned the matter in my speech.

Mr. Patterson—It makes no difference.

Mr. Playford—It ought to go to the public.

Judge Stowe—No, it ought not. I cannot allow you to read anything aloud against the objection of the other counsel.

Major Brown—Very well. We will prove the same thing by the Coroner.

Judge Stowe—Well, it is twelve o'clock. We will adjourn court for an hour, and you can arrange the matter during the recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

When court reconvened at one o'clock, the counsel for the defense renewed in writing the offer to show that Dukes was armed. Mr. Patterson noted an objection, and after reading the paper, Judge Stowe said: "Objection sustained and bill sealed." The paper was not read.

Miss Leonore Phillips was then sworn. She said she was formerly a school teacher at Uniontown, but at present teaching in the State Normal school at California, Pa. While teaching in Uniontown she was first assistant to the Principal. This was in the years 1879 and 1880. James Nutt was one of her scholars. He did not seem to be bright, and she took special pains with him because he did not seem to learn readily.

Major Brown—Did he seem to be weak minded?

Mr. Patterson—I object to witnesses stating their conclusions before they have stated upon what those conclusions were based.

Judge Stowe—The objection is proper.

Major Brown—Well, Miss Phillips, just state how James acted and what kind of a scholar he was.

"He was a very poor student. In spelling he missed almost every word, and in reading he was very dull. He pursued all the studies taken by the rest of the scholars, but made little progress. I took special pains with him, sometimes keeping him after school hours to explain his lessons to him, but without avail. I don't think he remained in school until the end of the term."

"How long have you been engaged in educational work?"

"About seven years."

Major Brown—Now, Your Honor, I would like to ask the question objected to before?

Mr. Patterson—I am willing to have the question asked.

The Court—The fact that a boy is not of average intelligence is no proof that he is insane, but I don't see any way in which we can arrive at the capacity of this boy except by questions like the one proposed.

Major Brown—Will you now please state, Miss Phillips, what you thought of James Nutt's proficiency as compared with the rest of the school?

Witness—I considered his intellect much below the average.

Major Brown—We offer now certified copies of the records of the Common Pleas Court of Fayette county in the case of the Commonwealth, at the relation of Stephen R. Nutt, against James Nut; also the case of the Commonwealth against Mary Nutt; also the case of the Commonwealth vs. George Nutt, for the purpose of showing the proceedings, under the acts of Assembly, in the matter of the lunacy of those persons.

Mr. Patterson—I do not object to the offer.

The first two of these proceedings were in 1848, and the last in 1863.

EVIDENCE OF EXPERTS.

The next witness was Dr. A. M. Pollock, of this city, a physician and surgeon for over forty years. He was examined by Marshall Swartzwelder for the defense. He said he had given some attention during his practice to diseases of the mind."

"Do you feel competent to give testimony as an expert?"

"I might in special cases."

Mr. Patterson—I submit the question of the competency of the witness to the Court.

The Court—That is a hard question to determine.

Mr. Patterson did not press his objection, and Mr. Swartzwelder then read the following hypothetical questions to the witness:

"A young man, between twenty and twenty-one years of age, of naturally weak mind, so considered by members of his family, his family physician, and his most intimate acquaintances, having few intimate associates, of a retiring and moody disposition, with no inclination to reading or study; of a neurotic and highly emotional temperament, great affection for his parents and for his sister; born and raised in the country, living with his parents, fond of and attending chiefly to farm and garden work, and household duties. He was about home at the time of the killing of his father by Nicholas Lyman Dukes, on the 24th of December, 1882, and upon learning of the fact, and the circumstances of the death, was greatly moved and excited, and immediately returned home; was present at the funeral of his father, 26th of December, 1882. A great change was manifest to the members of his family, relations and others; he refused to return to school, neglected and appeared to be incompetent properly to perform the ordinary domestic duties he formerly attended to, and ceased to take any interest in the things he formerly did. This was followed by despairing fits of melancholy, sleeplessness, loss of appetite and nervous uneasiness; and so continued until the trial of Nicholas Lyman Dukes for the murder of his father, Captain A. C. Nutt, March, 1883. He was present at the trial and heard read the letters written by Dukes to his father, Captain Nutt, wherein the chastity and reputation of his sister, Lizzie Nutt, was brutally impugned and assailed, the contents of which he then heard for the first time, Dukes being then and there present. The acquittal of Dukes, the indignation of the community expressed by a town meeting, the hanging of Dukes in effigy, the publication of the Dukes letters and the proceedings in court, comments of the public press, all of which he became cognizant of and read with anxiety, storing these publications away, reading and rereading them, and pondering over them. In visiting the postoffice, or going other errands for his mother, he would occasionally see Dukes on the public streets of Uniontown, and on his return home would act in such a manner that indicated he had seen him, and been insulted by him. He had also been informed, and believed, that Dukes had been seen since the acquittal in the vicinity of Mrs. Nutt's house, and intended some injury to or persecution of the family, exhibiting intense agony of mind and profound grief. His whole habits, manner and conduct were entirely changed. He would be found sitting alone in tears, rise from his bed and walk his room during the night. Sometimes started out of his sleep in the night screaming murder so as to arouse the household; leave the table frequently without apparent cause; avoided talking upon the subject of his griefs; did not confide them even to his mother; seemed to continually ponder and brood over the death of his father, the alleged ruin of his sister, and the public dishonor of the family, intensified by the acquittal of Dukes. On the 13th of June, 1883, about seven o'clock in the evening, he was sent to the postoffice by his grandmother, and while at or near the postoffice with witness, until about seven and a half o'clock, when Dukes suddenly appeared on the street within a few feet of him. He instantly pulled a pistol (he was in the habit of carrying a pistol) from his pocket, fired several times, mortally wounding Dukes. When immediately arrested by an officer and asked why he did it, he said 'I couldn't help it.' He made no resistance, but quietly accompanied the officer to prison, where he has remained ever since. His uncle, Geo. Nutt, his father's half brother, and his uncle, James Nutt, his father's full brother, were for many years lunatics, and were so judicially declared, and so died. His aunt, Mary Nutt, his father's full sister, is now and has been for many years a lunatic, and has been so judicially declared. Other members of his father's family were born mutes. Assuming the foregoing as facts proven, what would be the mental condition of James Nutt at the time of the shooting of Dukes?"

WOULD LIKELY LOSE HIS MIND.

Dr. Pollock—A person with the ancestry you mention would almost necessarily inherit the weakness of mind of his ancestors, and under the aggravation mentioned he would probably lose his mind.

Mr. Swartzwelder—Is there such a thing as hereditary insanity?

Witness—Yes, sir.

"Would a person with such temperament be liable to an outbreak of insanity?"

"He would."

"Is it or is it not possible that a commission of a crime would mark the period when a weak organ would break into insanity?"

"It is possible."

"Might not an insane person conceal this under apparent sanity?"

"He might."

"Does an insane person act from the same motives as a sane person?"

"He does. An insane person may act from a motive that would induce a sane person to similar action."

"Are you acquainted with the works of Henry Maudsley?" (exhibiting a book.)

"Yes, sir."

"Is he an authority on diseases of the mind?"

"He is."

Mr. Patterson—I object.

Mr. Swartzwelder—The purpose of the question is to show that there is a pro-

Continued on Third Page.

Loss and Gain.

CHAPTER I.

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With bilious fever."

"My doctor pronounced me cured, but I got sick again, with terrible pains in my back and sides, and I got so bad I

Could not move!

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THE NUTT TRIAL.

Continued From Second Page.

gressive degeneracy in families with an insane tendency, finally reaching imbecility."

The Court—I think you can obviate the difficulty without the book.

Mr. Swartzwelder to witness—May or may not a homicidal intent be resisted for a long time and finally become irresistible?

"It might."

"Would the lapse of time intensify this feeling, and make the subject less able to resist, particularly if an oportunity to gratify it was thrown in the way?"

"It would."

"What effect, then, would the appearance of Dukes before James Nutt, supposing him to be the slayer of Nutt's father, have?"

"It would be like waving a red flag at a mad bull."

"You say mental unsoundness is more liable to exist in the case of a person who inherited it?"

"Yes, sir."

"Is it not true that such mental unsoundness is liable to develop itself at about the same period of life that it showed itself in the ancestor?"

"Not necessarily."

BY WAY OF EXPLANATION.

"Will you explain what you mean by an insane temperament?"

"It is an organic condition of the nervous system that renders a person liable to become insane."

"What would be the condition of such a person after there had been an insane outbreak?"

"Sometimes the insanity continues, which is the more likely, but sometimes it goes off like an explosion, and sanity returns."

"Do you say medical authorities believe that sanity can exist immediately before the commission of a crime, then an insane outburst occurs, and sanity returns immediately after?"

"Not as a rule, but I have known such a case in my own practice and I have known of several such cases."

"Were these distinct manifestations of insanity?"

"Yes, sir."

"But not cases where crime was committed?"

"No, sir."

"You have mentioned the existence of a homicidal impulse growing until it became irresistible. Now, after it had reached the point of irresistibility, would not the evidence of insanity exist some time after the act?"

"I think it would."

"It would be a remarkable case if it did not?"

"Yes sir."

"You have spoken of insane and sane persons acting from the same motives. Now, is it not difficult to distinguish between the acts of an insane mind and those of a sane person acting under a passion?"

"Yes, sir, it is; but if the insane condition continued there would be no trouble."

"But if it did not, the inference would be the act would be the result of the passion of a sane mind?"

"That would depend upon the previous condition of the person. Under this hypothetical case I would say it was an evidence of insanity."

"Now, if a person who showed no unsoundness of mind should walk down street with a friend, meet a man who was an enemy, fly into a passion and kill the man, then become immediately calm, and ask to be taken to jail, and express regret if anyone else was killed, would it be reasonable to suppose that the act was that of a sane mind influenced by a sudden passion?"

"Ordinarily it would, but considering the facts of the hypothetical case I would think it more likely to be an outburst of the hereditary insanity."

"You base you opinion, then, upon the hereditary tendency to insanity in this family."

"Yes, sir."

AN UNCONTROLLABLE IMPULSE.

Dr. W. H. Daly, of this city, a practicing physician for twenty years, was the next witness. He said he had some experience in the treatment of diseases of the mind and had read specially upon the subject. Mr. Swartzwelder then read to Dr. Daly the hypothetical case read to the last witness. Dr. Daly answered:

"Well, I should regard it as a strong probability there was an uncontrollable impulse in the case, but to what extent I would be unable to say."

"An uncontrollable impulse arising from what?"

"Well, from weak will power."

"Is there such a thing as hereditary insanity?"

"Yes, sir. I am not much of a believer in the inherited tendency to insanity, yet I believe it does exist, and basing an opinion on the hypothetical case I am of the opinion that it exists in this case."

"What do you mean by an irresistible impulse?"

"It is simply an impulse that is uncontrollable by the will."

"Suppose such a person as the one described in the hypothetical case, would he not more readily break down under a strain put upon him?"

"He would be more liable than one who had no such pre-disposition."

Dr. Daly was asked to stand aside for a while, and Dr. J. B. Ewing, of Uniontown, was sworn. He has been a practicing physician for eighteen years, and part of the time made a specialty of diseases of the mind, having been connected with the Dixmont Hospital for the Insane, for more than three years. In reply to the hypothetical case, propounded to Drs. Daly and Pollock, said:

"The probability is strongly in favor of unsoundness of mind in such a person."

Cross-examined—"Assume the hypothetical case to be true, with this modification, that during the entire day of the shooting of Dukes he displayed no evidence of unsoundness of mind; walked to town and about town with friends, and talked to them upon ordinary subjects; immediately after the killing of Dukes he became calm, asked to be taken to jail, expressed the hope that no one else had been hurt, and afterward repeated that and said 'I couldn't help it. I was prepared to do it,' would the presumption be that the act was that of an insane person, or rather the act of a sane person acting from passion?"

"Considering the predisposition to unsoundness of mind, I would say the overt act was the result of the unsoundness of mind caused by the exciting cause."

IT IS ENTIRELY POSSIBLE.

"Doctor, is it usual for persons, after such insane outbreaks, to relapse into calm immediately and never show indications of insanity afterward?"

"It is entirely possible."

"Do I understand you to say that the theory of experts is that persons regain entirely their sanity after such an outbreak?"

"That is the accepted theory. They are not liable to another outbreak of insanity unless the exciting causes appear again."

"Doctor, how many species of insanity do you recognize."

"One, with many modifications, such as mania to suicide, high excitement, moroseness, and many other types."

"You would not care to classify this case?"

"No, sir."

"Is it not difficult to distinguish between the acts of insane persons and the acts of sane persons acting under passion?"

"Ordinarily it would be."

Dr. Daly was here recalled for cross-examination, and was asked:

"Supposing the facts of the hypothetical case to be true, to what would you attribute the act?"

"To an insane impulse."

"Do not the impulses of the sane sometimes arise to an uncontrollable pitch?"

"They do."

"Then an uncontrollable impulse is no test of insanity?"

"An opinion ought to be founded upon the facts of a given case."

"Do the medical authorities recognize it as a fact that an act, growing out of unsoundness of mind is not followed usually by mental unsoundness?"

"I refer to insane impulse. Authorities differ. Very high authorities scout the idea of insane impulse. Quite as high authorities maintain that such insane impulses do exist, and that a person moved by them may become sane after an act."

"Is the weight of authority that way?"

That depends upon how you view the authority. I prefer American authority."

"Do any of the American authorities maintain that doctrine?"

"Yes, sir."

"Who?"

"Dr. Wm. Hammond in his work on the disease of the mind."

"Is he authority?"

"There can be none higher."

"Is that the same Dr. Hammond who testified in the McFarland case?"

"Yes, sir."

MUST PRODUCE THE BOOK.

Mr. Patterson here rose and said he had a copy of the McFarland case, with an article written by Dr. Hammond appended, from which he wanted to read. This was objected to by the defense, upon the ground that if the Commonwealth wished to disprove what Dr. Daly said about Dr. Hammond's opinion it must be disproved out of the book referred to by him, and the Court so ruled.

Mr. Patterson to witness—You cite Dr. Hammond as authority for the statement that a man may be sane at one moment, insane the next and then sane again?

"I don't believe I used the word moment, but I say that it is accepted that a person may be sane, in a short time after show signs of insanity, and then become sane, and for that matter continue so during a long life. I cite Dr. Hammond as authority for that theory. Insanity often arises from some disorder, and unfortunately we are not always able to determine what that disorder is."

"Then you are of the opinion that the mental organ, whatever that is, may become disordered and then become sound again all in a few minutes?"

"There are well authenticated instances of such cases."

SHORT AND POINTED.

Dr. Charles Chase Wylie, of this city, was next called to the stand. He has been practicing since 1875, and was six years a physician and at times superintendent at Dixmont Hospital for the Insane, and had made diseases of the mind a specialty. In reply to the hypothetical case, he said:

"My opinion is that James Nutt was suffering from an uncontrollable and irresistible impulse, caused by emotional disturbances, and that he was beyond the restraint of his will power or his reason."

There was no cross-examination of this witness. He was corroborated in the main by Dr. J. W. Riggs, of Allegheny.

HE WAS A MONOMANIAC.

Dr. Smith Fuller, of Uniontown, the Nutt family physician, was recalled. He said he had made no specialty of the treatment of mental diseases, but had treated such cases. He was asked the hypothetical question, and replied:

"I think James Nutt was laboring under a monomania to destroy this man. I don't believe in emotional insanity. I have no doubt that James Nutt had long contemplated the destruction of this man. He had brooded over his father's death and his sister's alleged destruction. He was possessed of this idea, the mania, of destroying this man. He was crafty about it. No set of men are so crafty as maniacs. No man can plan and execute so well as them. I believe this monomania possessed James Nutt to an uncontrollable degree, and when the opportunity of executing his design was presented he took advantage of it. I believe James Nutt was insane; that his insanity was hereditary."

Judge Sowe—Then I understand you, Doctor, to say this act was the result of design, and not of the opportunity that presented itself?

"Yes, sir. I believe he plotted this act; that he probably practiced with his pistol for the purpose of shooting Dukes, and that his monomania drove everything else out of his mind."

Court here adjourned until half past nine this morning.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS

FRIDAY, January 18.

The conspicuous event of the Nutt trial yesterday was the reading to the jury, by Mr. Playford, of the atrocious letters written by Dukes to Capt. Nutt. It was during the forenoon, after Dr. James Christy had been examined, that Major Brown addressed the Court, stating they were about to read the Dukes letters, and suggesting that it would probably be well for the ladies present to withdraw. Judge Stowe then said to the audience, as he looked steadily at the side of the room set apart for the occupancy principally of the gentler sex, that the letters were of a character which no respectable lady could hear read without feelings of deep mortification. He therefore suggested that they withdraw, and said the proceedings would be suspended that they might do so. Mrs. Nutt hardly awaited the conclusion of the Judge's remarks until she was on her feet to leave. It was the reading of the first letter to her by her husband, upon his return home from Harrisburg, that laid upon her life the terrible burden of woe she has been striving so bravely to bear. No wonder she did not wish to hear it yesterday, nor ever hear it again. That is the letter of which two tragedies and two trials and measureless depths of misery to two happy families have been the indescribable consequences. That is the letter which evoked from Capt. Nutt this ringing sentiment:

"I have always held that when a man invades the sanctity of a home he takes his life in his own hands, and under this code I shall act. It rests with you whether this affair ends in a legal farce or a tragedy."

How little does one know of what the future holds in store. The tragedy which Capt. Nutt suggested became a reality, and he was the victim. The legal farce which he had in his mind was never enacted, but there was another in its stead. Then followed the second tragedy, of which the author of the letter was the victim, and now the interest of the community is intensely centered in the trial of the son of the man whose death was the explosion which revealed this affair to the world. It is unnecessary to republish these letters, since there is hardly anyone of intelligence in the whole country who has not read them.

The example of Mrs. Nutt was promptly followed by most of the ladies in the audience, but some were very much disinclined to leave, and these had to be almost forced from the room by the officers of the court. It was a sorry exhibition of immodesty. The prisoner was also taken away, that he might escape the effect upon his nerves of hearing the letters read. This was a sensible precaution. He was pale and agitated, and manifestly glad to be led from the room.

Then Mr. Playford squared himself before the jury, and proceeded to make an elocutionary effort which he hoped would not be without effect. The last time he read the letters in public was in Uniontown. Then he had a listener who was not present yesterday. That listener was the author. His body is with its maternal earth in a Fayette county grave, above which rises a tombstone with the unfortunate inscription, "Assassinated," to suggest to the stranger's mind the query "Why?" It was curious to watch the effect of the letters on the jury and auditors. All noise ceased, and every ear was strained to catch the words, which lost no shade of meaning as they dropped from the tongue of the mellifluent Playford. When he was done the jurors straightened up in their seats, and the subdued buzz through the audience reasserted itself, showing the general relaxation from the intensity of attention that had been given. Then the proceedings went on as usual.

The defense rested with the reading of the letters, and the offer of a Uniontown newspaper containing some of the publications supposed to have exercised an inflaming effect on the prisoner's mind. The day had been principally devoted to expert testimony, the witnesses stating without exception that they believed Nutt was insane when he killed Dukes.

In the afternoon the Commonwealth examined a number of witnesses, principally young men who had been schoolmates of the prisoner, and others who knew him and had often talked to him, with the object of rebutting the testimony touching unsoundness of mind. But in this attempt the Commonwealth broke down completely, all their witnesses corroborating those of the defense, that Nutt was a peculiar boy, slow to learn, a disjointed thinker and disconnected talker.

The evidence will likely be all in today, and the addresses of counsel and charge of the Court will probably be made on Monday. Mr. Boyd stated last evening that he did not think there would be any evidence in sur-rebuttal by the defense unless the Commonwealth should spring something unexpected on them. All the witnesses from Uniontown who could get released have gone home, and those remaining are very anxious to get away by this evening's trains if possible.

Chang, the Chinese giant, created a sensation yesterday by appearing in the court room. He was introduced to Judge Stowe, and took a seat in front of the bench, where he sustained the stare of the curious with a great deal of *Chang-froid*.

MORNING SESSION.

After the formal opening of court, Dr. Smith Fuller resumed the stand, and was asked by Major Brown:

"Were you a member of the Board of Directors of the common schools of Uniontown in 1879 and 1880?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did you know anything about James Nutt's scholarship?"

"Yes, sir; I knew he was not learning anything."

"Can you state how he came to be in Miss Phillips' room?"

"He was not graded up to that room, but was advanced there by the board at the request of his father, who was a member, because he had great confidence in Miss Phillips and desired James to come under her care. He was regarded as an imbecile by the board."

DR. BEATTY SAYS HE WAS INSANE.

Dr. H. K. Beatty, of Allegheny, was next sworn. He had fourteen years' experience, but had no experience in the treatment of mental diseases except as a general practitioner. In reply to the question he said:

"At the time of the shooting of Dukes he was insane."

Cross-examined—"Upon what do you base that opinion?"

"On the hypothetical question."

"On any particular fact in that question?"

"Taking it as a total, the aggravation being accumulated the explosion of insanity occurred at the time of the shooting of Dukes."

"Do I understand you that such an outburst would likely occur when the prisoner met Dukes?"

"That would be one of the aggravating circumstances; one of the most aggravating, I should say."

"Would anything else be liable to create an explosion?"

"Yes. Other matters, such as reading of the papers, letters, or any matter that would bring the thoughts of these things to the boy's mind."

"Why should it occur at that particular time?"

"That would be a difficult matter to determine."

Dr. John Kirker was next sworn. He has been practicing for twenty-five years, most of the time in Allegheny City, and was a surgeon in the army. Had paid some attention to diseases of the mind in a general way. In reply to the hypothetical question he said:

"I believe at the time of the shooting his emotions assumed such control of him as to dominate both his will and his intellect. I believe he was insane."

Cross-examined—"Then you consider it a case of emotional insanity?"

"Yes, sir."

"What do you mean by emotional insanity?"

"It is where the emotions actively dominate the will and intellect."

"What do you mean by emotions?"

"The impulses."

"Are not the emotions characteristic of sane minds as well as insane?"

"Yes, sir."

"Do not anger, revenge and active emotions sometimes dominate a sane mind?"

"They might. When they reach that pitch I would say the person was insane temporarily."

"Do you believe in moral insanity?"

"No, sir."

"What do you mean by moral insanity?"

Mr. Voorhees—I object. It doesn't exist. He can't define it.

Mr. Patterson—I want to show that the books define as moral insanity such actions as the doctor has mentioned.

The Court—All you have to say, then, is that the law doesn't recognize moral insanity. At least, I won't.

Mr. Patterson—(to witness)—Then you classify this as emotional insanity?

"Yes, sir."

"Upon the facts of the hypothetical case, then, you think it more probable that the act was that of an insane mind than that of a sane mind moved by emotion?"

"Yes, sir."

DUKES' LETTERS TO NUTT.

At this point Major Brown announced that the letters of Dukes to Captain Nutt would be read to the jury, and asked the Court to afford the ladies an opportunity to retire. Judge Stowe said:

"These letters are such as no delicate, I may say, no respectable lady could hear without great mortification, and the ladies will have an opportunity to retire."

This caused considerable commotion in the court room, particularly among the ladies. A number of them, and Mrs. Nutt was the first, immediately arose and retired from the room, but some manifested a great reluctance to go, and were only induced to go by the persuasion of their friends. The following interesting little dialogue occurred between three ladies within the hearing of the writer:

First lady—Come, let's go. I wouldn't hear those letters read for the world. I would be mortified to death.

Second lady—No. I am going to stay.

First lady—You can read them in the papers.

Second lady—No, I want to hear them here.

First lady—Reading them in the papers is not hearing them read in the presence of all these men. You will be mortified to death.

After this dialogue had continued for some time these ladies withdrew, as did all the rest. Mr. Playford then read the letters to the jury. They have all been published. The first was one from Dukes to Capt. Nutt, dated December 4, 1882; the reply of Capt. Nutt to Dukes, dated December 17, 1882, and then the last letter of Dukes to Capt. Nutt, dated December 19, 1882.

Before the reading James Nutt was removed from the court room, for fear of their effect upon him. After Mr. Playford had finished he was brought back again. Many of the ladies also returned, they having waited in another room during the reading.

MR. PATTERSON WANTS THE LETTERS AND PAPERS.

Mr. Patterson then rose and said: "Your Honor, I understand that the defense is about to close its case. You will remember that when Mrs. Nutt was on the stand she testified that a great number of letters and papers were received, and that James read and re-read them with great avidity. Great stress was put upon this, and upon the indignation of the town meeting, in the hypothetical case. I ask that the defense be requested to put these things in evidence."

The Court—I remember no evidence of the kind you mention, and of course the hypothetical question was admitted upon the supposition that these things would be proven, and if they are not in evidence the testimony of the experts founded on that will go for nothing.

Mr. Voorhees—Pardon me, but I want to say that the hypothetical question was not founded upon the letters, referred to in the evidence of Mrs. Nutt, as having been received from all over the United States. The letters referred to were those that passed between Dukes and Nutt. We will put in evidence the newspaper containing accounts of these letters, and of the indignation meeting. It is not necessary to put in the mass of letters and papers received by Mrs. Nutt, and some of the letters are of a private nature.

The Court—I suppose that will be accepted. I believe you state the facts of the hypothetical case correctly.

After some controversy it was agreed to submit in evidence a copy of the Uniontown *Standard* containing accounts of the letters received and the indignation meeting.

At this point in the proceedings court adjourned for an hour.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At one o'clock court was again convened, but it was twenty minutes past that hour when Senator Voorhees stated the defense offered the newspaper in question in evidence. He said he would not read it at present, as it would take time, but that either side could comment upon such portions as they desired in summing up to the jury.

The Court—And the paper to go to the jury?

NOT IF THE COURT PLEASE.

Mr. Patterson—I object to that. I don't see how any time will be saved by the offer of the Senator. It will take just as much time to read the paper in the speeches of counsel as it will to read it now. There is a great deal in the paper that ought not to go to the jury. It contains the speeches of the counsel for the prosecution in the Dukes trial and not those of the defense.

The Court—We will allow you to put those speeches in evidence, I suppose, to offset that, though this jury is not trying that case.

Senator Voorhees—That difficulty can be obviated by the Court instructing the jury that this evidence must only be considered to prove the fact of the existence of excitement; the receipt of letters and the facts upon which the hypothetical case rested.

The Court—I shall take care to so instruct the jury.

The paper was then admitted, after which Senator Voorhees said:

"If Your Honor please, we announce the conclusion of the case of the defense."

The examination of witnesses in rebuttal was conducted by Mr. I. L. Johnston, ex-District Attorney of Fayette county. The first one called in rebuttal was Thomas P. Beall, of South Union township, Fayette county. He said he had been acquainted with the prisoner from his youth up; had gone to school with him, played with him, and gone fishing with him. He was asked his opinion of James Nutt's mental capacity.

Major Brown—I object to this witness giving expert testimony.

Mr. Johnston—It is not expert testimony.

The Court—I think not.

Mr. Johnston—Did you notice anything different in him from other boys?

"Yes, sir."

"Well, what?"

"He was very quiet."

"Nothing more than that he was quiet?"

"Well, he had very peculiar ways."

Mr. Patterson—I want to refer to a late opinion of the Supreme Court in a case like this, to determine the form of a question to be asked the witness, to bring out the whole life of the prisoner, in order to rebut testimony of insanity. The Supreme Court decided it was proper to ask a witness if he observed anything in all his acquaintance with the prisoner to lead him to think that he was of unsound mind.

The Court—I don't recall the case. My own inclination would be to admit the testimony, but I would not like, unless shown the case you refer to, to permit this witness to testify in a manner that might be regarded as expert testimony.

Mr. Patterson—If your Honor will allow me time I would like to hunt up that case.

The Court—Certainly.

PATTERSON MAKES HIS POINT.

A tipstaff was sent to the Law Library and returned to the court room with an armful of books. After examining these a minute or two, Mr. Patterson picked the case of the Commonwealth against Pannell, indicted for the murder of his wife, where the Supreme Court allowed a question such as indicated to be asked, the opinion of the Supreme Court having been delivered by Chief Justice Mercur.

Judge Stowe—We will allow the question to be put in the manner indicated.

Mr. Johnston—(to witness)—Did you or did you not in your intercourse with the prisoner notice anything that would lead you to think he was of unsound mind?"

Witness—I can't recall anything that would lead me to think he was insane."

"When you talked to him did he not talk like other boys?"

"I can't answer that question."

"Do you know whether it was his habit to go armed?"

"I have known him to carry a pistol and practice with it."

Cross-examined—Major Brown—You came to the conclusion when you were a boy with James that he was of rather a weak mind?

"I did."

"Do you remember of James Nutt wanting to join a military company to which you belonged?"

"Yes, sir."

"Was there any objection to that?"

"Yes, sir."

"What was the objection?"

"Well, the boys did not think he would make a soldier, and they were afraid of him."

"Why were they afraid of him?"

"Well, they thought he was crazy."

The Court—That is not proper cross-examination.

Major Brown—We only want to show facts.

The Court—Well, you can't show the declaration of other parties.

THE PRISONER IN SCHOOL.

George Titlo was the next witness. He is nineteen years of age, lived in Uniontown all his life, and attended school with James Nutt from 1874 to 1880, and associated with him a good deal.

"What did he study in school?"

"He took the general studies."

"Were all the scholars in one class?"

"No, sir. There were two classes. The B class and the A class. The latter was the highest."

"What class was James in?"

"Sometimes in the A and sometimes in the B."

"Did you notice anything in your association with James to lead you to think he was of unsound mind?"

"Well, I never thought of him in that way, though I thought he was a little peculiar."

Cross-examined—"Was James dull in his studies?"

"He was dull, but he generally kept up with his class."

Charles Bieter, the next witness, another Uniontown young man, said he had known James Nutt for six or eight years, and had gone to school with him, but did not know much about him, though he always "thought him slow at learning."

Mr. Johnston—Did you notice anything in his manner, conduct or conversation that would indicate unsoundness of mind?

Witness—Not that I remember.

GOOD ADVICE.

Ewing Burchinal, of Uniontown, said he also worked about Captain Nutt's place when the new house was building, and talked to James considerably. James attended to some things about the place, such as the garden, the crops they had in, and other matters. The witness was then asked:

"Did you have a conversation with him after his father's death?"

"Yes, sir. Sometime after his father's death, when I was walking home from town with him."

"What did he say?"

Major Brown—We want the offer reduced to writing.

This was done, and the Court said to the witness:

"Had you any conversation with Nutt with regard to Dukes after his father's death?"

"I had."

"What did you say?"

"I told him if he had any designs against Dukes to let it pass from his mind, as two wrongs never made a right."

"What else?"

"I said, further, that if he did anything to Dukes he would only throw himself liable to the law and would do no good."

"What did Nutt say?"

"He said that was good advice, and he thought he would take it."

Mr. Johnston—Well, taking into consideration what you know of Nutt, have you seen anything to make you think he was of unsound mind?"

"Well, yes; some things. His movements were not like other people."

"Did these things suggest to you, at the time, that his mind was unsound?"

"Well, I did not consider him as bright as other boys."

Henry F. Jennings, proprietor of the Jennings House, in Uniontown, an elderly man, was next called. He said his hotel was about a quarter of a mile from Captain Nutt's house, and the family passed his house in going to the postoffice. Dukes had boarded with him for about eight years, and often stood in front of his place talking with Dukes. Several times while so engaged he saw James Nutt passing.

Mr. Johnson—Did you ever see Mr. Dukes standing in front of your place when Mrs. Nutt's little children were in the bank opposite?

Witness—I have seen the little children go into the bank. They would then come to the window.

Major Brown—You need not tell anything about what the children did.

Mr. Playford—Nor Dukes either.

The Commonwealth then reduced their offer to writing, and Judge Stowe decided the evidence was not competent, and Mr. Jennings was dismissed.

Charles White, the next witness sworn, is a young man residing in Uniontown. The Commonwealth reduced to writing what they proposed to prove by him, but before the offer was prepared the hour of four o'clock had arrived, and court adjourned until half-past nine this morning.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

SATURDAY, January 19.

The court room was crowded as usual Saturday, more ladies than ever being present, but the crush to-day will be greater than at any stage of the trial, the anxiety to hear the speeches of counsel being the moving cause, and if the reputation of the counsel be sustained they will be well worth hearing. As has been said, the result of the case depends very much upon the charge of the Court, and if Judge Stowe adheres to the principles laid down by him in previous charges, he will charge against the emotional insanity theory. That his opinions have undergone no change was shown in a discussion raised over the sixth point submitted by the defense Saturday. It reads:

It is not necessary that the proof of insanity should be conclusive to remove the doubt. If the evidence creates a reasonable doubt of the defendant's sanity at the time of the killing, such a doubt is the property of the defendant, and should secure his acquittal.

After it had been read Judge Stowe said: "If you mean by that that the Commonwealth must establish the prisoner's sanity beyond a doubt, I cannot concur. The rule in this State is clearly that the evidence in favor of insanity must preponderate in order to acquit."

Major Brown—The ruling of the Supreme Court seems to me to be absurd. There are very good authorities——

The Court—Mr. Brown, you need not discuss the question. The Supreme Court has settled the point in this State that evidence of insanity must fairly preponderate before there can be an acquittal, and if the Supreme Court had not, I would do so now until reversed.

In other words, instead of charging the jury that they must acquit if they have a doubt of the prisoner's sanity, as the defense desire, Judge Stowe will probably charge that unless they are satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that the prisoner was insane at the time of the shooting they must convict, the law presuming every man sane until he is proved to be insane.

It would seem that but one of two verdicts can be returned under the evidence, "guilty of murder in the first degree" or "not guilty."

HOW SUNDAY WAS SPENT.

The prisoner passed a quiet and uneventful day yesterday in jail. Visitors are not admitted on Sunday, and therefore he was not annoyed by attempts of the curious to see or talk with him. Mrs. Nutt and her daughter Lizzie spent the day at the residence of a relative, Mrs. Wallace, No. 32 Federal street, Allegheny. They attended divine service morning and evening. In the morning they went to Dr. Robinson's church, on Union avenue. In the evening they were noticed as most attentive hearers of Rev. Dr. Hays' sermon at the Central Presbyterian church, on Anderson street. At both places the trial of young Nutt was referred to in a general way. Mrs. and Miss Nutt stated to a POST reporter last evening that they had spent as pleasant a Sunday as they could expect under the circumstances. They retired shortly after 9 o'clock to avoid being worried, as Mrs. Wallace expressed it, by the visitors who wished to converse with them. Some of the callers were friends, while others acknowledged they had no greater claims upon Mrs. Wallace's guests than a feeling of sympathy for them in the ordeal through which they are now passing. No visitors were received except Mr. Fisher, of Glendale, who has been unremitting in his attentions to Mrs. Nutt and her daughter. Senator Voorhees was expected to call during the evening, but he did not put in an appearance.

THE JURY AT CHURCH.

Judge Stowe had stated on Saturday, in reply to a query by one of the jurors, that he had no objection, providing counsel were of the same mind, to the jury attending divine service yesterday, but care should be taken to select a church where no reference would be made to the trial whose issue rests with them. The jury took advantage of this consent, and last night created quite a sensation by filing into the Smithfield street M. E. church, corner of Seventh avenue, where they listened to a sermon by Rev. W. B. Watkins, the pastor, on "The New Birth," or Christ's answer, "Ye must be born again," to the question of Nicodemus, "What shall I do to be saved?" The jury were led by an officer of the court, and that they might not mingle with the congregation, in which they would be liable to hear comments on the trial, he carefully escorted them to unoccupied seats in the "amen corner," where they were attentive listeners to all the eloquent pastor had to say. When the congregation was singing the last hymn the officer in charge arose from his seat, and motioning them to follow, took them from the room, thus escaping being caught up in the crowd on the dismissal of the audience.

POINTS FOR THE DEFENSE.

It was then announced that the Commonwealth had nothing more to offer, and the defense having said there was nothing further on that side, Judge Stowe said to the witnesses present they were discharged from further attendance on the court, the evidence having closed. He then said to the counsel that he was ready to hear any points of law they had to offer, or that if they had none prepared court would adjourn until one o'clock. After some discussion among the defendant's attorneys Major Brown arose and submitted the following points to the Court, upon which the defense wish to have the jury charged, making some explanatory remarks on each of them:

First—The burden of proof never shifts, but rests upon the Commonwealth throughout, and if from all the evidence a reasonable doubt of the defendant's guilt is raised, he is entitled to acquittal.

Second—Even when a prima facie case is made out the burden of the proof is not shifted from the Commonwealth upon the defendant. The presumption of innocence is still the defendant's shield, and it aids all of the proof he adduces, and if from any or from all the evidence taken together, a reasonable doubt of the defendant's guilt exists, the jury should acquit.

Third—If the jury believe that at the time of the killing the defendant's mind was in a diseased and unsound state, and for the time being his reason and judgment was overthrown, and in committing the homicide he acted from an irresistible impulse, then he is not criminally responsible for it and the jury should acquit.

Fourth—If the jury believe that from any cause the defendant's mind was disordered and that he was mentally incapable of controlling or governing his acts in his relations to the deceased at the time of committing the homicide, they should acquit him.

Fifth—The law does not require that the insanity which absolves from crime shall be shown to exist for any definite period of time, but only that the accused was suffering from a paroxysm of mental disease, whether of short or long duration, which dethroned his reason and controlled his will at the time of committing the homicide.

Sixth—It is not necessary that the proof of insanity should be conclusive to remove the doubt. If the evidence creates a reasonable doubt of the defendant's sanity at the time of the killing, such a doubt is the property of the defendant and should secure his acquittal.

Seventh—The defendant is presumed to be innocent, and he cannot be convicted unless the Commonwealth establishes his guilt by evidence which excludes every reasonable theory of his innocence and overcomes every reasonable doubt of his guilt, and the jury should give him at each stage of their deliberation the benefit of every such doubt.

Eighth—The jury are judges of the law and the facts. The question of law and fact are all questions for the jury, to be decided by them beyond all reasonable doubt against the defendant before they can convict him of the crime wherewith he is charged.

Counsel then endeavored to make some arrangement about the arguments to the jury so that Court could adjourn, but no understanding was reached, and finally Judge Stowe said: "Well, gentlemen, court will be adjourned until one o'clock. At that hour the arguments will proceed."

SWARTZWELDER'S PROPOSITION.

After the noon recess Marshall Swartzwelder, of the counsel for the defense, astonished the spectators by making a proposition to submit the case to the jury without arguments. He made a brief but eloquent speech, in substance as follows:

Continued on Fourth Page.

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ACQUITTAL OF JAMES NUTT.

There never was doubt about the verdict in the NUTT case from the hour the indictment was found. When the jury came into court Tuesday morning, at its opening, with the finding of "not guilty," the immense crowd of men and women in and about the building received the result with unbounded enthusiasm and approving cheers, and this demonstration fairly typifies the universal public sentiment. On Monday evening, there was disappointment among the friends of the prisoner that there was not a prompt verdict, and they feared the conservative charge of Judge STOWE would tend to a disagreement; but the delay was probably the answer of the jury to the too confident and somewhat dictatorial tone of counsel that the jury had already made up their minds, and the verdict would be given without their leaving the room. Juries prefer to be consulted as to their verdict. There will be a little formality in court this morning to show that the prisoner, acquitted on the ground of insanity, is of sane mind, and then he will go free.

The verdict of "not guilty" emphasizes the fact that in public judgment there is a class of crimes, against the honor of the family that justifies its natural protector and guardian in taking the law into his own hands, and constituting himself judge, jury and executioner—that makes private vengeance a public duty. There have been so many American cases of this kind in recent years, that this may be accepted as the unwritten and overpowering law, which statute law, courts and juries are unable to withstand. It marks a return, in the adjustment and redress of a certain class of wrongs, to the natural conditions of mankind, before society was organized, governments instituted, or laws framed. It puts the pistol, the knife or the bludgeon in the hands of the self-elected champion and tells him to work his will in avenging crime or family dishonor, and that the courts and juries will hold him scathless. Nay more—that he shall be honored and eulogized by sympathizing assemblages of citizens, and by such exponents of public opinion as the pulpit and the press, and his defiance of the laws of the land generally accepted as proof of heroism in duty. We do not quarrel with this state of opinion, but accept it as a fact; yet it does show what a narrow dividing line it is that separates the achievements of civilization and Christianity, from the rude code of barbaric justice—how easily it is swept away by the avenging sense of personal wrong or dishonor—and how readily, where the law affords no adequate redress, the great public strikes the barriers that separate orderly government from the primitive conditions of mankind. In no other way can the universal approval of NUTT'S act and the verdict of the jury be construed. Judge STOWE, in his able and dispassionate charge, as true to the settled law as the needle to the pole, sought to bring the minds of the jury in line with established principles of the law of homicide and insanity; but it was a futile effort. It vindicated the integrity, the learning and the courage of the bench, and that was all. The jury went back of the killing of DUKES. To the antecedent events that made the killing a righteous vengeance. How few would have had it different? It is the unalterable judgment there are wrongs and crimes the law is powerless to right or punish. Society bids the avenger go forth and kill and slay, as mercilessly as if the selected victim was a mad dog, and sings pæans of rejoicing that courts and juries can make the law a measure of vindication instead of punishment. A terrible warning this to the plotters against female virtue and the honor of the family.

These are general considerations, applying to all this class of cases, but there are special features of the NUTT trial that suggest comment. While in the court room learned lawyers and experienced physicians were playing a game of make-believe, in representing young NUTT as an imbecile—a homicidal monomaniac—or crazed to his revenge by family wrongs and the killing of his father, the thousands outside who have followed every incident of this terrible chain of misery and crime, maintained he was never more sane, never clearer in his mind, never followed a fixed purpose more logically to its certain conclusion, than on the June evening he shot DUKES to his death, while lying-in-wait for him on the streets of Uniontown. The legal fiction and dust of the lawyers was the tribute they paid to the theoretical supremacy of the written law. But the public went directly to the gist of the matter, grasped all the facts and gave the honest, truthful verdict, that young NUTT did right. It wanted no fictitious plea of insanity to excuse the act. The motive was the killing of NUTT'S father; the time of deliberate preparation the months that followed; the righteous culmination the death of DUKES.

There was no more mental disorder shown as affecting young Nutt's capacity to distinguish right from wrong, or impairing his strength of mind, than can be found in a fair proportion of all boys of his capacity and training. He is evidently of strong will power—firm in his likes and dislikes; of sluggish intellect, and backward in his studies; yet of such discretion that from his earliest youth he was encouraged in carrying a revolver and practicing with it until he became an expert marksman. No lack of trust here in prudence or soundness of mind. Senator VOORHEES manfully met this striking fact by asserting the boy had never been trained to make a bad use of his pistol and had never done so, certainly not in the killing of DUKES.

The result of the trial is no disappointment to any one and needs no apology. There are plenty of precedents in the past as there will be examples in the future. The plea of insanity, as we have said, was the tribute counsel paid to the theory that the law is ample to right all wrongs, and no one is justified in usurping its prerogative. A legal fiction of this sort was necessary to maintain the proprieties of the court room, the dignity of the law, and the impartiality of its administration. But the real meaning of the verdict in this case as in many others, tells a different story. There are well understood wrongs, for which the unwritten law of human nature—its passions and revenges—proclaims the duty of personal and lawless retribution, and this was one of them. The statute law, the courts and the juries yield to the great unwritten law—to the old and untamed Adam.

DON CAMERON'S WAY.

Senator CAMERON now directs the distribution of the Federal patronage in Pennsylvania by letter from the centers of "effete civilization" in the old world. There is a vacancy in the Carlisle postoffice, and according to the Philadelphia *Press'* Washington letter, Senator CAMERON only consented to the appointment of a Mr. OGILBY after a committee of five leading citizens of Carlisle had reported four to one in his favor. However the appointment was made and regularly referred to the Senate Committee on Postoffices. It hung fire there, and the correspondent went to ask what the matter was. He found that the nomination was "hung up." It took him several days to find the reason. Ex-Senator CAMERON was not quite pleased with the thing and had written to Washington to have it stopped, or at least delayed. This was enough. Then the correspondent hunted up Senator MITCHELL, who reported there was a "hitch" in the matter, and he believed CAMERON was at the bottom of it. Of course MITCHELL couldn't do anything. That is what he has been about ever since he took his seat in the Senate. As a do-nothing he is a success.

The Independents have been wheedled into the belief Senator CAMERON has let go his grip, but it seems he interrupts his gay life in Paris and Italy, to care about a country postoffice in Pennsylvania. "He never goes back on his friends." It advanced the purposes of the machine that he should keep a little shady, but on emergency the Boss' gloved hand and grip of steel are plainly manifest. He expects to be his own successor in the Senate, and the Independents have made this probable by continuing, under instructions from him, the rascally apportionment made eleven years ago. That saved CAMERON. He will control the delegation to Chicago, and trade its votes for influence with the next administration, should it be Republican.

The CAMERONS commenced that familiar game in 1860, when ancient SIMON bartered votes to LINCOLN'S friends, conditional that he should be Secretary of the Treasury; but the dose was a little too strong for "honest old ABE," and he repudiated the bargain of his managers, and would only concede the War Department, which, as events turned out, was the greatest bonanza of all. The harvest only lasted ten months, however, when Mr. LINCOLN found a state necessity for banishing General CAMERON to the snows of Russia. Since 1860 this barter of delegates in National Conventions, for patronage and plunder, has been a regular practice of the CAMERON machine. In 1876, the delegation went to Cincinnati, with a dummy candidate in the person of General HARTRANFT. When the critical vote came an arrangement was made with HAYES, by which DON CAMERON, Secretary of War under GRANT, was to be retained in the Cabinet of the new President. By the aid of "money and troops," as well as other agencies, HAYES was made President. DON CAMERON was an important factor in producing this result. Of course his Frauduleney "went back" on his pledges. This called forth from Mr. "BOB" MACKEY some vigorous remarks, addressed to Mr. HAYES personally, the like of which no President, before or since, had ever been compelled to listen to. The irascible "BOB" not only denounced Mr. HAYES as false to his pledged word, ungrateful to the men who made him, weak in intellect, but wound up by an emphatic and well garnished assertion he was of canine ancestry. Mr. HAYES continued amiably obstinate; and to keep DON in public life, the father transferred to him his seat in the Senate, lashing the Republican Legislature into acquiescence in this family disposition of a great trust.

All this is history, but it is likely to be repeated this year of grace, so far as the control of the Pennsylvania delegation to Chicago goes, and its barter to a Presidential candidate for the patronage and plunder of a new administration. DON CAMERON directs the campaign from Europe.

GENERAL C. P. STONE, long in the service of the Khedive, is to lecture in New York on the False Prophet. In a preliminary interview he scores England, and says:

The chief cause of the present disastrous position of affairs is due to extreme niggardliness. England would not allow Egypt to dispose of her resources for the protection of her very existence. She held the purse strings, and was determined to pay the coupons upon the bonds held by British bondholders, when not only the permanent prosperity of Egypt but her very existence is at stake. She has trampled into the dust the prestige of the Khedive, when that very prestige would have been most serviceable in a well-organized system of defense. I cannot conceive of anything more cruel, more contrary to the obligations which England has taken upon herself, than the determination not to permit the Khedive to use all the resources of Egypt for Egypt's defense.

General STONE also mentions the probability the celebrated museum at Boulac will be destroyed by EL MADHI, in this striking way:

I tremble to think of the fate of that Museum, unparalled in the history of art and archæology, stored with the most precious treasures which science has not yet learned to appreciate. In that grand collection there are specimens of early Egyptian art before which scholars and critics would be dumbfounded; statues of wood which seem to breath, so full are they of life; priceless objects in glass; windows, royal jewels; glazed tiles; bronze steel, tempered and elastic as a Toledo blade, and one hundred things that tell us of a remote past inconceivably great, and in many things greater than our present. El Mahdi has no choice but to smash and shatter the whole collection. Were he ever so enlightened personally, the horde that follows him is fanatically Mussulman in convictions. You might as well ask the fire not to burn, the volcano not to destroy, the torrents not to descend, the water not to drown, as to ask El Mahdi to respect the vestiges of the old faiths of the Pharaohs. The burning of the Alexandrian library was the consequence of the first Mohammedan invasion. The destruction of Boulac bids fair to be the result of the second.

SENATOR HOAR'S bill regulating the Presidential succession has been favorably reported from the Senate Judiciary Committee, and will doubtless become a law at this session. It transfers the succession in case of the removal, death, resignation or inability of both the President and Vice President from the President of the Senate *pro tempore* and the Speaker of the House to the members of the Cabinet, beginning with the Secretary of State. The passage of this bill would remedy the uncertainty and other defects of the existing law, and it would secure a more desirable line of designated successors to the Presidency in the emergency contemplated than that now provided for. The opinion is general among constitutional lawyers of recognized standing that the Constitution intended the vacancy, after the death or disability of the Vice President, should be filled by an "officer" of the United States; and it has been decided over and over again in important cases that members of neither House of Congress are United States officers and that they cannot be impeached for any misdemeanor, as United States officers can be. Another reason for the selection of a Cabinet officer that has force is that it would secure the succession to the political party in sympathy with the administration of the deceased or disabled President. This might not be the case should the office fall to the President *pro tem.* of the Senate or the Speaker of the House.

THAT Free Trade is a failure in this Congress is admitted by Congressman MILLS, of Texas, who stands next to Mr. MORRISON on the Ways and Means Committee. On the Saturday Speaker CARLISLE and Mr. MORRISON went to Philadelphia, to the Commonwealth Club reception, Mr. MILLS remained in Washington, and delivered himself to a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press:*

I am just as much in favor of the principle as ever, but the sentiment of the House is too clearly against it to give any chance of success, and we will be compelled to substitute something less surprising in the way of reduction of the tariff.

The Pennsylvania and New Jersey Democrats have been bitterly opposed to any reduction whatever, and the Louisiana men have been opposed to reduction if it seemed likely to touch their sugars. With them had been joined some conservative members of the party, who think decided changes will be injurious just at present, and the result is the opposition which will prevent the move we wanted in the direction of free trade.

"He admitted," says the reporter, "that the Free Trade program was a failure, and would have to be withdrawn." How will this strike Mr. CARLISLE and Mr. MORRISON? What does Mr. FRANK HURD think of it? Was Mr. WATTERSON consulted?

CONGRESSMAN HOLMAN created a flutter of excitement in the House on Monday, by moving, under a suspension of the rules, resolutions for the forfeiture of unearned land grants; that the public lands ought to be preserved for actual sellers; and for the repeal of laws facilitating speculation in public lands and their purchase in large bodies. The Committee on Public Lands was instructed to bring in bills for these purposes, and they were made next in order after appropriation and revenue bills. The Republicans who are responsible for the prodigal waste of the public domain in the interest of corporations, were in a fix, but they rallied in view of the Presidential election, and all but 18 of those present voted for the HOLMAN resolutions. The vote in favor was 251. There promises to be sweeping measures of land reform this session; but the stronghold of monopoly is the Senate, and their fate in that body is doubtful.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

THE vacancy in the Controller's office in Philadelphia will probably be filled by the Governor by the selection of Mr. PAGE, to hold until next January.

THE primaries in Philadelphia on the Democratic side indicate a solid delegation for RANDALL for President. He is now the favorite son of the Keystone.

HENRY B. PAYNE is regularly entered in the Presidential race, on the ground of his ability to carry Ohio, which it is claimed can be easily done in the usual way.

BEN BUTLER, as Governor of Utah and candidate for President on the Workingmen's ticket, would make things lively during the coming year. If the Mormon question is soluble, BEN is the boy to do it.

JOHN KELLY has made his usual dicker with the Republican politicians, and on Monday the New York Board of Aldermen was organized by a union of Republican and Tammany votes. The County Democracy was left out in the cold.

THE Flatbush mock marriage, well spiced by the kissing matinees, is in the courts again. To determine whether there was a legal marriage a suit has been entered in the Supreme Court by the young lady for divorce. This will determine whether marriage in fun means trouble in earnest.

EX SENATOR WALLACE and ex-Senator SCHURZ may shake hands. The latter gentleman, after an exhaustive consideration of the cause and cure for labor strikes, comes to the conclusion that Boards of Arbitration offer the best solution of the difficulty. In so far as it has been tried the WALLACE arbitration law in this State has worked to general satisfaction.

EX-CONGRESSMAN FARWELL, of Chicago, expresses the decided conviction that Senator LOGAN stands no chance whatever of obtaining the Republican nomination for the Presidency. Mr. FARWELL says Mr. LOGAN may get delegates from Illinois, where he controls the postoffice machinery, but that he cannot hope for support from any other State, or even from the city of Chicago.

THE Controllership of Philadelphia is an office of many changes. A year ago, Governor PATTISON left it to assume executive duties; then there was a contest for the place ending in the seating of the Governor's appointee; then at the November election, Mr. PAGE, the Governor's appointee, was defeated by E. HARPER JEFFRIES. Yesterday Mr. JEFFRIES died suddenly, and the Governor will have the office to fill again.

THE reciprocity treaty with Mexico failed by one vote, according to the most trustworthy accounts. Thirty-nine Senators are reported to have voted in its favor and 20 against it. Of the 39, 22 were Republicans and 17 were Democrats. Of the opponents of the treaty, 12 were Republicans and 8 were Democrats. Commenting on the result the Philadelphia *Record* says:

Pennsylvania cast the vote in the Senate on Friday that defeated the ratification of the reciprocity treaty with Mexico. "Never send a boy to mill" says the proverb. "Never send a blockhead to the Senate" says the disappointed merchants and manufacturers of Pennsylvania. Our warehouses are full of stuffs and implements which are wanted in Mexico, and Mexico is no sense a competitor with the people of this State in any form of production. Why should we desire to stifle trade?

MR. RANDALL'S Committee on Appropriations is now considering the expediency of abolishing all pension agencies and of transferring the payment of pensions to the Treasury Department, where checks can be mailed direct to individuals, as in the case of bondholders receiving interest. The change is advocated as a matter of economy and greater convenience both to the Government and the pensioners. United States Treasurer WYMAN says if the data from which the checks are to be drawn can be furnished promptly, payments by check from the Treasury can be made with the same regularity as is now the case with the payment by check of the quarterly interest upon registered bonds. The only objection we see to this plan is that it would necessitate providing Major RUSSELL ERRETT with a new office. The monotony of his life must never be disturbed by absence from the flesh pots.

Mr. R. S. Frazier to Retire.

(Harrisburg Patriot.)

It is said to be an assured fact that George Pearson, of Mercer county, is to succeed Mr. R. S. Frazier as Corporation Clerk in the Auditor General's office. Verily the laborer in the vineyard of the Republican State Committee must have his reward.

Old Boreas on the Rampage.

The high wind whistled around the chimney tops and steeples, and blew bricks down into the the street, scaring the people who walked below. Snow sleet and hail drove into the faces of those who dared expose themselves, and made them button their coats tight around their throats. Of course there were sore throats and colds and coughs and rheumatisms the next day. But what were these to men and women who could step into any drug store and buy a bottle of PERRY DAVIS'S PAIN KILLER?

THE NUTT TRIAL.

(Continued From 2d and 3d Pages.)

"I would not make, I dare not make it, were I not assured, aye, fully confident, that this jury are as well equipped for a verdict now as they would be after three or four days of orations and speeches. There can be no necessity for it so far as time is concerned, but it is to the interest of your Honor, and the great interest of this jury, that it terminate to-day. There is not a man in this throng in this room to-day within the sound of my voice, in the corporate limits of this city, aye, in all of Allegheny county, a man who has not already made up a verdict. Why, then, make this point a woof on which to weave beautiful word pictures in the glowing colors of oratory? Why make it a means to display the oratorical ability of distinguished counsel whose fame is already established? I know there are thousands who would like to hear the distinguished gentleman from the Senate halls at Washington, but you are not here, your Honor, for that purpose. This jury is not here for that purpose. In the administration of justice we look to justice alone. She sits with closed eyes, and outside of her intellectual jurisdiction she sits with closed ears."

Major Brown said he had not been consulted in the matter, but had no objection to the proposition.

After a brief consultation between the attorneys for the Commonwealth Mr. Patterson rose and in a ten-minute speech replied with telling effect to Mr. Swartzwelder's proposition, getting in quite as effective work to the jury over the shoulders of the Court as had that gentleman. He first criticized the manner in which the offer was made as showing its insincerity, no suggestion of it having been made to counsel for the Commonwealth, and continuing said:

"I have always supposed from my entrance into the profession that the position of counsel in a case was to assist the Court in the presentment of facts and aid the jury in arriving at a just verdict. We find, from the remarks of the gentleman on the other side, that it seems that everybody in this great city, in this county even, have made up their minds to a verdict in this case. I say verdicts so made up are a disgrace and dishonor to all justice and law. May it please your Honor, I have no feeling, God knows, in this matter of addresses to this jury, but beyond that I have a duty to perform, Your Honor, you have also a duty to perform, while this jury have devolving upon them a duty that is the most responsible and solemn of any that can rest upon any twelve men upon this earth. With this view, are they to perform it without the aid that it is their right to expect? Are they to perform it without only the ordinary aid in homicidal cases? If they do, in a case such as this, in what respect will the people of this county, this State and of this whole land hold a verdict made up in this way?

"I look upon it, your Honor, as a matter of sworn duty I have to perform. We all of us, as representatives of the law, are called upon when we stand up before you to take an oath to perform our duty, and well your Honor knows the import of the oath. I stand here, then, a sworn officer of the law. In my judgment this case, as well as all homicide cases, should be tried in the ordinary way. The effects and results in such a case as this are not for a day, but for all ages to come.

"I know that it is usual in these days to tell what English juries did 2,000 miles away across the seas 100 years ago. It is no usual thing to refer to what juries did in our own State and States a hundred miles away, before you and I were born. The effect of the system of law is put on trial on every case where a man is put on trial for his life, and in my opinion this case ought to be tried in the ordinary way that the public may have respect to the due administration of justice. We cannot accept the offer."

Judge Stowe—"The argument will proceed."

Mr. Voorhees here rose and suggested that seven hours of Monday be devoted to argument, of which time each side should have three and a half hours. He said the case could not be concluded before Monday at all events, and could be conducted more satisfactorily by an adjournment now. This proposition being acceded to, Court, after the presentation of a brief by Mr. Swartzwelder and one by Mr. Patterson adjourned until 9 A. M. Monday morning.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The crowd of ladies and gentlemen seeking entrance to the Criminal Court room Monday morning was greater than ever. The arguments that were to close the great Nutt trial were to be made. Everybody would have liked to hear them, but the court room could accommodate but an insignificant proportion of those who pleaded for admission with the Deputy Sheriffs at the doors and stairways. But the officers were forced to set their faces hard against the appeals of even their close friends, and when the room was filled that was the end of further admissions. There were a great many ladies present, more than on any other day. They were as anxious to hear the speeches of the counsel as the men, and when they were being delivered none gave closer attention.

Judge Stowe is always prompt and methodical, and when the hands on the clock before him pointed to nine o'clock he was on the bench, had adjusted his glasses, and was ready for business. The prisoner was brought in and given his customary seat. A few feet behind him were his mother and sister, and with them the friends who have been so steadfast in their attentions throughout the trial. Crier Patterson formally opened the court, and Judge Stowe directed that the arguments of counsel proceed. The room was a mass of human beings. Those who were outside could not get in. Those who were inside could not get out. Ex-District Attorney Johnson opened the speeches by addressing the jury for an hour in behalf of the Commonwealth. Concluding at ten o'clock, he was followed for the prisoner by Major Brown, who spoke until about twenty minutes of twelve o'clock. Then court adjourned until a quarter of one o'clock, Senator Voorhees stating that he did not wish to commence his argument until after the noon recess.

The scene in the court room that followed the adjournment for dinner was somewhat in the nature of a picnic. Nobody seemed disposed to leave. "The people will please pass out," said Crier Patterson, but no one heeded him. "Pass out! Pass out! Everybody must leave the court," he repeated again and again, and finally, with the aid of his associates, he succeeded in forcing probably 200 men to leave, but not a woman budged, and not a woman intended to budge. They had nearly all come provided with lunches. These they at first covertly drew from satchels, baskets and hampers, and proceeded quietly to satisfy their hunger. The example of one was followed by many. When they saw that the same provident idea had actuated them all, and that no one was likely to attract special attention, there was no further attempt at concealment, and the lunches were openly displayed. Dr. Douglass drew a generous pile of grub from a place of concealment, and laying it on a table let the court room know that he was hungry, and that he didn't care who knew it. Hon. H. H. McCormick went out and bought lunch for his wife and friends. Others did likewise. But most of those who left for that purpose found the doors closed when they returned, and were, much to their chagrin, unable to get in again. Scores were in this predicament, and the air was full of anathemas.

The wild but futile beating for admission against the doors was greater in the afternoon than ever. Men and women were frantic to get in to hear Voorhees. Charley Austin, court crier of Fayette county, was standing at a window in Controller Speer's office watching the crowd outside. "Please help me in through the window," pleaded a woman on the outside. He gallantly threw up the window and reaching down caught her by the arms. He drew her up until her hip caught against the stone sill. He could get her no further. Her red hosiery was gleaming in the wintry air. A crowd of men were vigorously applauding her. "Just look at them nasty men watching me," she took time to remark during the period of her suspension. "Help, McBryar, help," cried Austin to the Controller's book-keeper. McBryar flew to his assistance, and between them they made the woman happy by landing her safely within. A minute later she was in the court room.

There was a great deal of confusion before the court got fairly settled down to business.

"Arrest any one," said Judge Stowe to the officers, referring to a noise without, "who makes any disturbance on the stairway. Take him around the other way, and I will meet him at the Sheriff's office."

After a woman had fainted and been restored Senator Voorhees began his speech, and throughout the hour and a half of its delivery he received the tribute of noiseless attention. His remark that Capt. Nutt ought to have disposed of Dukes with a shotgun was rather loudly applauded, which brought from Judge Stowe the remark that he would order the arrest of any man or woman caught stamping their feet. This recalls the fact that during the morning some women hissed Mr. Johnson for saying Mrs. Nutt ought to be ashamed for allowing James to carry a pistol at so early an age. Mr. Voorhees' speech abounded with many striking sentences, one of which, in speaking of the dead Dukes and his lonely resting place, was this:

"Over his grave nightshade will weep poisonous dew, and no bird of song will ever rest."

There were many encomiums for the very able and logical manner in which Mr. Patterson summed up for the Commonwealth.

At 9 o'clock ex-District Attorney Isaac L. Johnson, of Fayette county, speaking for the Commonwealth, made the opening argument before the jury. Then followed Major Brown for the defense, after which came the anxiously awaited speech of Senator Voorhees.

SENATOR VOORHEES' SPEECH.

HIS ARGUMENT BASED ON A MAN'S RIGHT TO PROTECT THE HONOR OF HIS FAMILY.

When court reconvened at one o'clock for the afternoon session Hon. D. W. Voorhees rose to make the closing speech before the jury for the defense. In substance he spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY—I stand before you on this occasion with a singular feeling. I stand before you with a strong impression that there is no necessity for me to urge a word before you in the way of argument, and it is that feeling which under circumstances like these disarms a man. I have a feeling that you are waiting to end this tragedy with a gleam of sunshine, which there has not yet been in it—to close this horror with a chapter of brightness. In rising to talk to you I do not do so with a feeling that I am defending a criminal. There is no criminal in this court. There has been one in this case, but he sleeps his last sleep up in the hills of that county with which his name will be forever associated. He has gone to answer before a higher court, there to be judged by One whose eye is sleepless and whose justice is unerring. I would not drag him from his dread abode but for the necessities of this case. He has a mother who has wept over his grave, for a mother's love never dies, and I would not utter one word to purposely wound her feelings.

Why do I say the criminal is not here? I will tell you. I am going to talk to you in a very plain way, but I will put firm ground under your feet at every step. Why do I say this boy is not the criminal? The common law of England, on which is founded the practice in this country, is based on custom. I therefore speak to you on the ground of the common law, of custom, and tell you that for 200 years no one has ever been punished for doing what this boy has done. I challenge history, the reverend chronicler of the grave, to produce a single instance. The last conviction in a case of this kind was during the reign of the dissolute King Charles II. He was a debauched and profligate monarch whose court was a round of ribaldry and licentiousness. There was a conviction during his reign, but never since. No one who has ever vindicated the outraged honor of his family and his sister, when defamed and aspersed as in this instance, has been punished.

When I was told that my experience with the people of the West might have given me some incorrect views as to the state of feeling in the Easton such questions as are involved in this case, I replied that the generous blood and the love of home was the same here in Pennsylvania as on the banks of the Wabash, and in the valley of the Mississippi. In making my appeal before you in behalf of this boy I stand on common law. I might go back farther still and say that I stand upon the same law which God gave thousands of years ago for the guidance of His people. You who have read the Scriptures closer than I know how Reuben and Levi fell upon a neighboring Prince who had ruined a daughter of Jacob and slew him. Jacob warned them the tribes might ruin them. And they answered, "Shall he treat our sister as a harlot?" A great fear fell upon all the surrounding tribes, and Jacob lived in peace.

The laws of the States in cases of this kind should move up to the findings of juries, for the unbroken law of juries is for the protection of home. Do you say it is destruction to society, to safety and good order, to kill the destroyer of home? On the contrary it is a purifier. Let the men who don't want to be killed stay away from the homes of others. The world has progressed. There is a reason why men have not been convicted for killing those who have destroyed their homes, and blasted forever the happiness of their lives. It is because such an act has been enough to dethrone the reason of even men of sound and vigorous mind. A man who acts under an irresistible impulse in a case of this kind has, it seems to me, a perception of right and wrong, and generally he is right—at least he accomplishes great good. I have heard it said that we Western people are breaking down the barriers of the law, and that our courts are not as safe as those of the East. I beg to call your attention to the fact that the prisoner's case, in which an irresistible impulse was urged as the ground of defense was in Massachusetts in 1844, when Chief Justice Shaw laid down the doctrine, for the first time heard in the world, of an irresistible impulse toward one man. Don't say we of the West were the first. Maudsley says an uncontrollable impulse may come upon one like a thunderbolt from a clear sky.

The mind is an amazing subject. We cannot fathom it, nor do I know whether anything more is known about it now than in the days of Plato. After the case of Rogers, decided by Chief Justice Shaw in favor of the defendant, came the case of Mosier in your own State, decided by Chief Justice Gibson, who took the same position, holding the theory of an uncontrollable impulse, creating a sudden explosion, a breaking away from a ligature upon the mind. Then there are the cases of Lynch, Smith and Ortwein, all of Pennsylvania, and in all of which the same doctrine was held. Let us take another step and see what these decisions have led to. Strong men, with active and vigorous minds, have been acquitted of what this boy now stands charged—lawyers, physicians, great strong men, and the law in their favor has not been invoked in vain. I will argue this case, therefore, on the ground of the irresistible impulses which come to even strong men, especially when there is an unvarying line of decisions in their favor.

We see up here in Fayette county a man, supremely happy in his personal and domestic relations, without a cloud to obscure the brightness of his future. That man was Capt. Nutt, then serving the State in a responsible position at Harrisburg. I shall not attempt to describe Dukes. My tongue is too weak for a task of such magnitude. There came to Capt. Nutt one day an awful accusation in the form of a letter from this man Dukes. Why it was made I don't know. Maybe God does. Dukes had not been pressed by any one. He had not been crowded by the family of Capt. Nutt. If he had been there might have been some motive for his letter, but in the absence of anything of that sort human ingenuity is powerless to supply a motive for a letter so foul, inhuman and debasing. If Capt. Nutt had killed Dukes do you suppose any twelve men would have convicted him? I would have rejoiced if he, instead of his son, had shed the blood of Dukes. There would have been no plea of mental weakness then, and no twelve men born of women would have convicted him. There was not even the slightest breath of suspicion against the fair daughter of this man until Dukes gave its birth. It seemed as if hell had gaped and spawned a creature of more than devilish ingenuity to do harm.

On the doctrine of an uncontrollable impulse Capt. Nutt would have been acquitted of the killing of Dukes. I wish some man of the world had been with him on that Sunday morning in the winter of 1882, when, his heart broken with grief and his mind dazed with the blow Dukes had delivered, he was seeking the interview to which Dukes had invited him. I wish some man of the world had been with him then to advise him to buy a double-barreled shotgun, to fill each barrel four inches deep with buckshot, and shoot Dukes with both the first time he met him on the street. May God forgive me, I would have told him that. Captain Nutt had followed his country's flag in forty battles. He was a soldier tried and good, and he had a right to fight for his family as well as his country. If no man of strong mind has ever been touched by the law for upholding the purity and sweetness of his own fireside, what shall be done with this boy. Capt. Nutt was over-mastered and unmanned by the contents of that terrible letter when he went that morning to the Jennings House. Dukes had written to him, "Read it in quiet." Aye! Read it in hell; read it in torture; read it in agony and in flames. I have read the history of martyrs torn limb from limb; when the faggots' deadly blaze was ascending around them to the sky; but that was no torture such as Capt. Nutt was subjected to by the hellish letter of Dukes.

As I was going up on the cars to Uniontown the other day I was shown the place where lived Col. Crawford, so well known in the frontier history of Western Pennsylvania. Col. Crawford was burned at the stake at Lower Sandusky by the Shawnees. When a youth I read with eyes swimming with tears of the piteous appeals of Crawford to Simon Girty as he walked around the stake—"Shoot me, Girty, shoot me!" But the sufferings of Col. Crawford were nothing when compared with the torture experienced by Capt. Nutt when the letter of Dukes was thrust in his face. No agony so extreme as that. Nutt suffered for his child, but death came to his relief. I repeat, if he had slaughtered this monster his life would have been as safe as yours or mine. And what will you do in this case?

This boy came home from school to look upon a dead father's body, and witness the agony of a widowed mother and orphaned sister. He was calm, but he did not then know the extent of the wrong that had been done him. Time wore on with this great grief corroding at his heart. The trial came on and ended, and was followed by a world-wide expression of accumulated horror that such a verdict could be reached. During the trial the boy learned, for the first time, when the letters were read, that his father had not only been killed, but his family had been dishonored. To argue that the man who wrote those letters ought to be killed is like proving that two and two are four. If he had been the strongest boy in Uniontown this continued brooding would have made him a monomaniac. If he had been stronger than other boys he would, under the strain to which he was subjected, have become a monomaniac.

You heard what his mother and grandmother told, when on the stand. Here you have a boy weak mentally, but strong in that which never dies—love. Strong in love for father, mother and sister. And the stronger in love and the weaker mentally the surer was he working out the destruction of this man Dukes. You take two people who start out together in the morning of life, though fortune may desert them, and poverty come, and disease shatter their frame, they never lose their love. Brother and sister, born of the same mother, reared upon the same breast, rocked in the same cradle—their love never dies. It was love, love of home, love of family, and not revenge that prompted Jimmy Nutt to take the life of Dukes.

At the massacre of Wyoming a little child named Frances Slocum was carried away captive by the Indians. Sixty years afterward it was learned that she was the wife of a chief of the Miami tribe of Indians, and was then living near Logansport, Indiana. Her brother came out there, after a separation of over half a century, and slowly but surely forged the chain which established her identity as his sister. She had been brought up a savage, and knew nothing but their customs, yet she watched with curious interest the establishment of her identity, and eventually the long hidden springs of fraternal love burst through her eyes and she wept with her brother—a tribute of love from the beginning. And this boy has acted upon the principle of love. Tell me he is weak! Perhaps he is. If so, I have an exemplar in asking you to take care of him—Jesus of Nazareth.

It is supposed that in the Southern climate the greatest human vices prevail. The far East has been supposed to be more cunning in vice and sin than any other clime; a people who study as an art how to add one more crime to the catalogue. Yet how strange it is that here, up on the slopes of the Alleghanies, in staid old Pennsylvania, there has been produced a monster, outrivaling all history, so that when a synonym for infamy shall be wanted the name of Dukes supplies the want. There are some things in this case,

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THE NUTT TRIAL.

Continued From Fourth Page.

gentlemen of the jury, that strike me with great force. I am not superstitious, yet I believe in an over-ruling Providence. When this boy learned the full extent of the infamy of this man it seems he wanted his father's pistol, and it seemed to me when I heard that evidence that the avenging spirit of Captain Nutt was in that boy's hand when he put three shots near that villian's heart; and he fell within three feet of the postoffice window where he mailed that horrible letter that gave rise to all this horror. He had completed the circle, and met his death where his crime first began.

I regretted to hear Mr. Johnson denounce Mrs. Nutt for allowing her son to carry pistols. I ask, gentlemen of the jury, what harm has been done? Has he shot anybody that ought not to have been shot? I thank God that he had the pistol. I thank God he knew how to use it. I say, until they show me where that boy aimed his pistol wrong, where he contravened the laws of society, or did any harm to society, I defend that mother who allowed him to carry weapons. Until I can be shown when this boy unlawfully used his pistol; until, in perfect intelligence, he wrongfully uses his pistol, I shall defend this poor mother.

The Commonwealth may arraign Capt. Nutt in his grave because this boy was allowed to carry a pistol. I care not. I know but once that this boy used firearms, and then he rid the world of the greatest monster that ever walked upon it. When the electric wires carried the news of the death of Dukes a glad shout went up from a rejoicing world.

Gentlemen of the jury, let us take another step. We could not put this poor girl on the stand to tell her relations with this scoundrel. But these letters are in evidence, and I shall discuss them. If I show you that they are false in some parts, it is fair to presume they are false in all. What motive could this villain have had for writing such a letter? He had not been approached by this girl. He had not been pursued by her or by her father. What motive could he have? In that letter he said: "Unless due precaution is taken she will soon become a mother." That is a lie. I say it is a lie. I have it from her own lips and I know it from what has transpired since. Her presence here to-day gives the lie to that statement. If that had been true its truth must have become apparent. She could not have concealed it. She was watched by thousands of eyes from that day forward. No, it is not true. I appeal for her to the world not to allow this dead monster to ruin her. I believe her when she says he libeled her to her father. I appeal that she shall have another chance among the people of the world. Another chance! How sweet is that.

How unequal things are in this world. What harm had this poor family done? They had wronged nobody. They had made no demand on this monster. This girl had not pressed any claim upon him. What imaginable reason could he have for writing those terrible letters? I can't imagine. I seize upon that statement in that letter and I denounce it as a lie, and the whole letter with it, and with no foundation except his baffled attempt upon her. But the question before you is whether the fact that this brother believed Dukes was guilty of the crime he charges himself with. He heard there in that court house in Uniontown in his own writing how he first saw this sweet girl coming out of church. The devil chooses his own place, and sometimes he goes to church. There he looked upon her. There he leered upon her, and then he followed her to a home whose door was open to him. A home that had done him no harm. Gen. Dix has gained just fame by saying to the commander of a gunboat "If any man pulls down the American flag, shoot him on the spot." You do likewise. If you find any man sneaking about your doors, a miserable thug, shoot him on the spot. He laid a trap himself, and then he goes on to tell of other persons he had set traps for. This is a cause more sacred than that fought for by the officer to whom General Dix sent that telegram. This is the cause of the home, of the family, of the fireside.

Then I want to say to you that those other persons, young men, whom he libeled in his letter, have sworn that his statements were lies. I know it is true that what he has said about the poor girl's condition is a lie, but I want to call you attention again to the fact that it is here in evidence, in the affidavits of these young men, that what Dukes has said of Lizzie Nutt is false. But let us move along. Where does Dukes stand if this is true? How much more horrible his crime. He brought that father hurrying home to shower curses on her head. The man that did that, from whatever motive, whether true or false, was an object upon which that boy could not look and control his feelings. Dukes worked all this ruin, whether true or false, and in the providence of God this poor boy was made the instrument of vengeance against the monster.

Can it be possible that anybody here can ask you to convict this boy? I could not do it. I could not do it for all the money between these hills. I couldn't do it. I could not send this mother home again with another blow on her poor heart. Here is her husband stricken down in the flower of his youth. Here is this poor daughter with her reputation blasted. Here is Jimmy. Oh, how heavy is that poor mother's heart. Oh, gentlemen, what would you think of yourselves if you should return a verdict of guilty? There can only be one of two verdicts here: "Murder in the first degree" or "not guilty." Why, gentlemen, if you would return a verdict of guilty in this case the world would stand aghast. But I know you are anxious to get to the moment when, in short parlance, you will send this boy back to his mother. It would be a wonderful pleasure for me to have you render your verdict here in the face of everybody. I am sure your verdict will be one of acquittal. It is one that is warranted by the law; one that is warranted by the evidence. There are many things I might have said, but nothing I could add to what I have already said could add to the strength of this case. The case is already so strong, so overwhelming, that it would seem nothing need be said in its favor; so strong that nothing can be said on the other side that can weaken it. Gentlemen, I leave the case with you, confident of a righteous verdict at your hand.

THE CLOSING ADDRESS.

THE ARGUMENTS OF COUNSELLOR PATTERSON TOUCHING THE PRISONER'S SANITY.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Voorhees' remarks Mr. D. F. Patterson made the closing address for the Commonwealth. He said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY:—Adam Clark Nutt and Nicholas Lyman Dukes are both in the keeping of Almighty God. No act of yours, no word of mine, or of the learned counsel of the other side, can harm or help them, for the good deeds done in the body are the enjoying rewards, and for the evil suffering punishment; such reward and such punishment as infinite wisdom knows to be just. With their mortal parts in such keeping, and their bodies in the silent grave, let us remember that the painting of either one of their pallid faces black makes no other face more fair. The great aim of the great advocates who have tried the other side of this case seems to have been that Dukes was an unusually bad man, and that the Nutts, one and all, are unusually good people. But, gentlemen, what has the iniquity of Dukes, or the evidence of the Nutts, to do with this case. It has been overwhelmingly proved that this prisoner shot down, without any provocation, a human being. That is murder if the prisoner was in possession of his mind at the time. That is what we are here to try. If the gentlemen on the other side have convinced you that Mr. Dukes was only a little above the imps of the lower region, and the Nutts a little lower than the angels, they have not made one step of progress towards proving that James Nutt's mind is unsound.

All the gentlemen who have spoken have seen fit to refer to their connection with the case. I have no friend to assist. Captain Nutt I met but once. Nicholas Lyman Dukes I never saw and never heard of before this terrible affair. The prisoner I never heard of until this melancholy affair. But, gentlemen, I am here to perform a sworn duty, as you are. The gentlemen on the other side have seen fit to say to you what your verdict should be. Gentlemen, I know not what kind of material you may be made of, but I know I would permit no man to dictate what my verdict should be were I on a jury. Mere gush is short lived, but the law which preserves everything in this broad land will be needed long after you and I are gone, and James Nutt and all his family lie in their graves.

The defense in this case has been most admirably conducted. The first witness they put on the stand was Dr. Fuller, the venerable family physician, who told you that he had always considered the prisoner imbecile. Upon cross-examination he said he meant only weak-minded, not idiotic. Following him came the sorrowing mother, whose pale face would stir the sympathy of a savage. Her sorrowful looks must have gone straight to your hearts. You would be less than men if they did not. She was dismissed with very little cross-examination. Then came the venerable grandmother, who told another sorrowful tale. You were impressed then, I know you were, and I should have no respect for you if you were not. Then came a number of uncles and other relatives, who repeated pretty much the same thing. Then came the handsome school mistress, who told you that James was a dull boy. Her testimony was counteracted by the testimony of Dr. Fuller, who testified that James Nutt was advanced to her room as a special favor to his father. Why, gentlemen of the jury, you will find in every school a great dull boy who is always at the foot of his class. Then came the expert testimony; and, gentlemen, about the sum and substance of their testimony is that James Nutt is a little weak-minded.

But, gentlemen, the defense did not stop there. They well knew if they did they would run against a decision of the Supreme Court, which says that mere weakness of mind is no excuse for crime as long as there is capacity to distinguish between right and wrong, and power to control the act. It is not the law of Pennsylvania that any man shall take the law in his own hands, and no man, Senator Voorhees or any other, come from where he may, has any right to say it. I want to read something to you from the case of Lynch. This man, going home late at night, found a man in his sister's room with her and stabbed him to death. His sister testified on the stand that when her brother rushed into the room that he looked just like a crazy man. Judge Sterrett, who presided with His Honor, Judge Stowe, at that trial, said these circumstances were not sufficient to reduce the murder to the grade of homicide. Here is a case where Mr. Voorhees would tell you there could not possibly be a conviction, but there was. Gentlemen, the case of the Commonwealth was so thoroughly proved that there was nothing left for the defense to react upon except the dangerous ground that James Nutt was actuated by an insane impulse that lasted just long enough to kill Dukes, and then passed away. That is a species of insanity upon which neither the courts nor the general public look with favor. (Mr. Patterson then cited from a number of authorities bearing strongly against emotional insanity.)

You will remember, gentlemen, that most of the so-called experts, those to whom I put the question, for I did not care to ask all of them, said it was very difficult to distinguish between a sane man acting from uncontrollable passion, and a man acting from an insane impulse. Of all who testified but two of them had any special experience in the treatment of mental diseases. Diseases of the mind are a specialty in the medical profession. I say, gentlemen, from the very nature of things, these gentlemen were weak as experts. Dr. Ewing, one of the gentlemen who had had experience, was asked to classify this case, and he declined to do it. Now, among physicians who make a specialty of diseases of the mind, and among the writers on that subject, the various phases of insanity are just as distinctly classified as are fevers and other diseases. I can't take up your time in discussing the incompetency of these physicians. One of them, you will remember, and one of them most eminent, made an answer with which the defense seemed to be very much satisfied, and with which I am perfectly satisfied. Dr. Pollock was asked what effect a meeting with Dukes would have upon Nutt. He said it would have the same effect as "shaking a red flag at a maddened bull." What effect does the shaking of a red flag before a bull have. Does it arouse in him an insane, irresistible impulse? Not at all. It simply makes him mad. And that is just what the effect of a meeting with Dukes had on Nutt. It made him mad. It roused his anger and his revenge.

Well, all the doctors upheld this theory of emotional insanity except one, and that one was the man above all others who was most competent to judge, Dr. Fuller, the family physician. He says the shooting was the result of a monomania; that it was not an insane impulse; that it was the full, premeditated design of James Nutt to take the life of Dukes; that the opportunity afforded him enabled him to carry out his design. Dr. Fuller throttles the insane delusion theory. He says the boy was acting under a mania. The test of mania is delusion; a delusion that certain things are true when they are not true. If those things are facts there seems to be no mania. I say, if these statements of the facts of the hypothetical case are true, then that destroys the monomania. I have heard of men in this country who imagined they had missions to perform, and they ended on the gallows, especially when a President was the victim. Was there any delusion here, or was it real facts that worked up this young man's mind to a fervor, or whatever it was? Oh, no; his mind was worked up by no delusion. Those were stern facts. I say the facts that preyed upon his mind were real and not delusions.

Judge Agnew says: "An acquittal on merely doubtful proof of insanity would fill the land with criminals. The danger of society from acquittals on the ground of insanity demand a strict rule." Gentlemen, every fair minded man and woman, as soon as this gush shall pass away, will see that the only safety to society requires the rule the eminent Judge lays down. Was this man moved by the delusions of an insane mind, or the anger, revenge and kindred spirits of a sane man? Of the former, you ought to acquit him. If the latter, then under your oaths there can be but one verdict. A great deal has been said about these letters. You have not yet heard any comment upon the letter of Captain Nutt to Dukes, and you will not hear much comment on any of the letters from me. Captain Nutt, after taunting Dukes for not being in Uniontown upon his last visit, says:

"Your absence will not avert the inevitable, and my accidental death will only delay it."

The letter was full of threats from beginning to end. That was the legacy left to James Nutt by his father. I say this man was acting, as he believed, upon the wishes of his father, who did meet an accidental death in attempting to take the life of Dukes. Here is a paper I shall not read, but I want you to read it. This is one of the red flags waved before him, urging him on, not to an insane act, but to the vengeance of a sane man. All these things led this young man not to insanity, but to a feeling of revenge, and to believe that he could kill this man with impunity, and not only escape punishment but be applauded for it. I say that was the actuating cause, and not insanity. I say it is a lawless sentiment. I say it was a lawless sentiment spoken by Senator Voorhees when he said he would have advised this boy to get a shot gun, load it four inches deep and shoot Dukes to the heart, and the crowd applauded. It was such acts as this that compelled this boy, before whom red flags were waved, goading him with the belief that he would be a hero, and not a criminal, that brought him here.

It was not Dukes who laid all these terrible letters and this whole matter before the public. It was Captain Nutt's rash act that did it. If, after his interview with his daughter, he had destroyed those letters, and treated Dukes with contempt, that would have been the end of this whole matter. It was the rash act of Captain Nutt that compelled his friends to give those letters to the public. Now the defense try to show you that this boy was in the habit of going armed. They do that because they have to show you that when the insane impulse was upon him he happened to have the weapons on his person to carry out the impulse. But that is not enough for the purpose of this case. They must show us he was in the habit of carrying two great revolvers, for that is the way he was armed. Then they tell you, in the hypothetical question, that his grandmother had sent him to the postoffice. That is not the evidence. The evidence is that James had been for the cows, and when he came in he said he was going to the postoffice. He did go, and he got his mail, for he had it on his person when he was arrested. Then he went back to the round corner and waited. Waited for what? I leave you to say.

What is the use, gentlemen of the jury, bringing learned doctors here to say this was the act of an insane impulse? Why, the prisoner himself declared to Sheriff Hoover, after the murder: "I was prepared to do it, and I did do it." Gentlemen, Senator Voorhees has testified for Lizzie Nutt, and said she could not be a witness herself. That is true, gentlemen, but she could have been a witness to tell whether or not Mr. Dukes followed her about the street, as alleged here. (Mr. Patterson continued at some length to argue from the evidence that the killing of Dukes was the premeditated act of a sane man and not that of an irresponsible mind.)

Lizzie Nutt is not in this case. If the learned Senator's eulogy of her was designed to tempt me into a denunciation of her it has failed. But I want to refer to this letter of Captain Nutt to Dukes. He says to Dukes, "I want to speak to you, but I wanted first to talk with another." Then he says, "You conceal important facts." What does that mean? It must refer to something he learned in that interview with Lizzie. That is enough. Captain Nutt never denounced Dukes as a seducer. But that is not in this case. Now, gentlemen, Major Brown argued to you upon the view that Dukes had set a trap to get Captain Nutt to his room. There is no such evidence in the case. On the contrary, all the evidence shows that Dukes was trying to avoid a meeting. Captain Nutt in his letter says there must be a meeting at which matters must be adjusted, or he would precipitate a meeting. Dukes declined that meeting, and Captain Nutt then forced that meeting on a certain Sunday morning. He died with his hands clasping that revolver, which, they on the other side say was placed in the hand of this boy with which to shoot Dukes. If so, the name of Clark Breckenridge is Fate. (The speaker then replied to the attacks on Dukes and the jurors who tried him).

Much has been said in this case about sympathy. Senator Voorheer has advised young men to take a shot gun and avenge themselves upon those who have wronged them. Did it occur to you, when the Senator was talking that way, that the mother of this poor boy, and the mother of Dukes, are too sad pictures of the result that would follow if his advice were taken. If that advice were followed then the land would be filled with widowed mothers. You are to determine, gentlemen, simply whether this act was a criminal act. If it was the product of an insane mind it is not criminal. If it was the production of a sane mind it is criminal. It is for the law to protect all that is dear to life as long as the world exists, while all this gush is evanescent and a thing of the moment. That kind of sympathy that makes a public exhibitor of itself is not the lasting kind.

I would not willingly harm a hair of the head of James Nutt. I cannot pardon his act. You gentlemen, cannot pardon his crime. If you have a reasonable doubt about this act, that doubt is the property of the prisoner. You cannot doubt as jurymen while you believe as men. Gentlemen, if you are seeking an excuse to acquit this prisoner, but believe he was sane at the time this act was committed, you must convict him. In performing that duty you do not sit here in an individual capacity to judge for yourself. You sit were as trustees for the four and one half million of law abiding men, women and children that inhabit the hills and valleys of this Commonwealth, and you have sworn before God to do your duty conscientiously. Consider this case, so that when you have acted, your verdict will have the respect of everybody, as the verdict of twelve sane men when this gush has passed away. Let it be such a verdict as shall show men and boys everywhere that when they come into a court of justice they cannot be turned loose upon the world.

Determine this case according to the evidence, and under the law, and no man shall have a right to question your verdict. I submit the case to you, with no feeling of resentment, but with the hope that you will give him the benefit of every doubt, and then, if you are satisfied that he was not insane, you cannot acquit him. I leave the case with you, gentlemen, in the confident hope that that Great Being who gave James Nutt his life, and you the law, will enable you to give such a verdict as will give you satisfaction when you come to render yoor account to that Great Judge.

THE EVENING SESSION.

TENOR OF THE CHARGE WHICH JUDGE STOWE DELIVERED TO THE JURY.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Patterson's speech court adjourned until 7:45 o'clock. Upon reassembling Judge Stowe read his charge to the jury. He reviewed the law in regard to murder, reviewed the evidence and the theory of impulsive insanity, and concluded as follows:

And now, gentlemen, having laid down the law to you in regard to the issues involved in this case so far as the same seems to me necessary to enable you properly to decide it, the matter is to be left in your hands.

You must not forget from first to last that the law does not under any circumstances justify a private citizen in taking it into his own hands by way of punishment or revenge. No wrongs, however great or aggravating in character, such as those alleged to have been heaped upon the prisoner, his father, or the members of his family, can operate as any legal excuse for the killing of Dukes. And you must not lose sight of the fact that all the evidence upon this point has been given you solely for the purpose of throwing light upon the condition of the prisoner's mind in regard to sanity at the time of the shooting, and not directly nor indirectly to establish a legal justification of the act. And the jury must be careful to discriminate between acts of mere passion or revenge superinduced by real or supposed wrongs and acts indicating insanity, which they sometimes so closely resemble.

You must not overlook the fact that nothing short of a diseased condition of mind, which places the act of the prisoner beyond his control, or his power to resist its unlawful inclination or impulse, will constitute a defense to that which would be an unlawful killing.

Assuming the fact of the killing of Dukes in this case, as shown by the evidence, this is the controlling and sole question, and to it you are bound to give your solemn consideration, for upon its determination depends the conclusion as to the legal guilt or innocence of the prisoner, and in case you should acquit him you must state in your verdict that you do so on the ground of insanity.

If James Nutt has not, under the evidence, shown by the fair weight of the testimony that at the time he shot Dukes, and thus brought about his death, he was legally irresponsible, by reason of insanity, he should be convicted of some degree of criminal homicide.

But if you should think, in view of all the evidence adduced before you, that it fairly predominates in favor of insanity; in other words, fairly leads you to believe that he was not of sound mind, if not insane, at the time he did the killing, he should be acquitted upon that ground, and it will be your duty in such case to so say in your verdict. No mere doubt of his sanity raised by the evidence will suffice; the fact must be shown by the fair weight of the testimony.

In conclusion: The Court, speaking in the name of the law and on behalf of the people of Pennsylvania, asks for your careful and cautious examination of all the facts in evidence tending to show the guilt or innocence of the prisoner at the bar. She does not demand a conviction any more than she demands an acquittal, but she does demand that you and each of you, regardless of fear, favor or affection, render a verdict in accordance with the evidence in the cause on trial before you and now submitted to your charge.

After the jury had been dismissed, at a quarter of eight o'clock, Judge Stowe waited until 8:30, under the impression that probably a verdict might be returned, and at that hour adjourned court until 9:30 Tuesday morning.

[The verdict of the jury, the discharge of the prisoner after the formal establishment of his sanity, and the particulars of his return home to Uniontown, will be found on the first page.]

THE PRESIDENCY.

Henry Watterson on Possible and Impossible Candidates.

(Interview in Cleveland Leader.)

"I do not think Mr. Carlisle would make an available candidate. He comes from the South, and I do not think we will have a Southern President during the present generation."

"I noticed your letter in regard to Tilden, written after your visit to Greystone last summer, Mr. Watterson. Do you still hold to the opinion that he will not be a candidate?"

"It is out of the question to talk about Tilden," was the reply. "He has lost all ambition to take a place in the White House. I spent several weeks with him at Greystone, where he has a very pleasant home indeed. He is enjoying himself better now than he has at any time for the past fifteen years. He is an old man and his health is such that he could not go through the excitement of a Presidential campaign, and, I am sure, if the nomination were offered him to-day, unanimously, by the party, he would not accept it. More than that if he could be told to-day that the people had elected him President, he would not come to Washington to take the oath of office. Mr. Tilden understands thoroughly the precarious condition of his health and he is not such a fool as to disregard it for the Presidency or anything else. Why look at it; suppose the Devil, a fate, or a genii should rise through the floor at the present time and offer you or me, or any man in this hotel lobby the Presidency for a term of four years on condition that at the end of that time the man who accepted it should die, do you think there would be a unanimous howl for it? No. Men like honor much, but they like life more, and the desire is as strong in the old as in the young. This is the way the question stands before Samuel J. Tilden to-day. To talk of him as a candidate is out of the question."

"How about Tom Bayard?"

"Bayard cannot be a candidate for the same reason I advanced in regard to Carlisle. Delaware was a slave State, and Bayard would be considered a Southerner."

"How about McDonald?"

"If the convention were held to-day, McDonald would be chosen almost unanimously. There would not be fifty votes in the South against him. He is a strong man, and would make an available candidate, as the situation is at present. How it will be when the convention meets, remains to be seen."

"What do you think of Mr. Dana's candidate, Holman, of Indiana?"

"Holman's candidacy is more of a joke than a reality."

"Turning to the Republican candidate, Mr. Watterson, whom do you think to be the coming man?"

"I know little about the current opinion among the Republicans. I suppose Arthur will have an organization at the Convention more or less strong, and Sherman and Edmunds will both be leading candidates. Sherman is a representative Republican, and would be more in accord, as such, with the principles of the party, than any nominee which could be chosen. He comes from Ohio, and Ohio has the same weight in a Republican convention as New York has in a Democratic one. It is necessary to the success of the Republican ticket that Ohio be carried, and this fact accomplished the nomination of Hayes and Garfield. It will be a strong point in Sherman's favor. As far as we are concerned, I would much rather fight Sherman than Edmunds. Edmunds' record is almost unassailable. Sherman has spent thirty years in the most exciting political history of the country, and any man's record, during such a time, could hardly be free from weak points.

"How about General Sherman?"

"I do not think General Sherman wants the nomination, and I believe that he would be so angry at the refusal to nominate his brother that he would refuse one if chosen over him. Such a case has happened before. St. George Tucker, a half-brother of John Randolph, was chosen over Randolph to the United States Senate. He refused to accept the election on account of his brother. It would be the same way with Gen. Sherman."

"What do you think of Henry B. Payne as a Democratic candidate?"

"No Ohio man will be the head of our next Presidential ticket. The elections of last fall settled that question. It is true the Democrats carried the day, but they did it through local issues, and the State will probably be Republican during the Presidential campaign."

THE latest freak in the way of masquerades, is a costume that is intended to represent an oyster. What next? Why the future masqueraders will have a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup moving among them.

—The late Mr. Holloway, the English pill man, ascribed his great pecuniary success to large and judicious advertising, and the faithful conduct of his pills.

CHEAPEST Family Magazine in the world, 120 large pages, 4 pages new music, 1,000 engravings each issue. 50 cents per year; single copies 15 cents. Strawbridge & Clothier, 8th & Market Sts., Philadelphia.

THE prisoners confined in the Newark, O., jail made an unsuccessful attempt to escape Monday night.

Rev. Elijah Wilson, Wrightsville, Pa., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters have permanently cured me of chills and fever."

CRIMES OF THE PERIOD.

A Young Girl Drugged and Choked to Death.

Horrible Double Murder in a Missouri Village.

CHICAGO, January 23.—Police are in possession of additional facts as to the manner in which Amelia Alsen, the young seamstress, whose dead body was found on the prairie on the outskirts a week ago, met her death. Suspicion a great crime had been committed was entertained from the outset, but very little definite could be stated. A young man named Thomas Sheehan, who was suspected of having some connection with the girl's death, was the only arrest made up to yesterday. Late last night the police made six additional arrests. Two of the men are charged with actual murder, but their names are not disclosed. A hackman, an Italian restaurant-keeper, a woman and three other persons, all alleged accessories, have been arrested. It is reported also the police have arrested in Wisconsin Martin Jacobson, a sailor, a disappointed suitor of Amelia, who is supposed to have left the city immediately after the tragedy. A *post mortem* discloses the young girl was repeatedly outraged, and the theory is she was induced to enter a restaurant, was drugged and driven out on the prairie in a hack, where she was assaulted and choked to death owing to the struggle she made to defend herself.

HORRIBLE DOUBLE CRIME.

ST. LOUIS, January 23.—Information was received by the police this evening of a horrible murder near the little town of Fenton, in Jefferson county, twenty miles from this city, some time during last night. Louis Boedicker and his wife Josephine occupied two rooms of a log house on a rented farm at the place named, and although very poor were well liked, and had many friends. About nine o'clock this morning a neighbor found both dead in the house and the furniture and floor smeared with blood. Boedicker was in bed with his throat horribly cut and haggled with an axe. Mrs. Boedicker was stretched at full length on the floor, the back of her head crushed in with an axe and her neck broken. Indications are the woman escaped from the house when the attack was made, was pursued and struck down on the road a short distance away, and dragged back to the house by the hair of her head. There is no clue to the murderer, but the theory is some one unknown was received as a lodger last night, that he committed the diabolical deed and then robbed the house and fled. A good white shirt, badly blood stained, which did not belong to Boedicker, was found in the house. A bucket of bloody water in which the murderer washed his hands was standing on the floor. A trunk in the rear room was broken open with the bloody axe and the wardrobe in the same room had been forced open with bloody hands. The scene at the house was most terrible, and the affair has produced the greatest excitement and horror throughout the neighborhood.

SENSATIONAL HANGING SCENE.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 23.—George A. Wheeler, a native of Gorham, Maine, respectably connected, formerly employed in the Rogers Company chair factory at Boston, who strangled his sister-in-law, Adele J. Tillson, in this city October 20, 1880, was hanged at 12:54 to-day. At an early hour a crowd of five thousand people assembled outside the jail. The demand for entrance tickets was so great they were held at ten dollars premium. When led from the cell Wheeler evinced unexpected firmness, and helped the officials fix the straps on his legs. The only visible emotion was a twitching of the lips. He was attended by a Catholic priest. Although brought up a Quaker he signified a desire to die in the Catholic faith. Being asked by the Sheriff if he had anything to say, he repied: "I forgive the world; may the world forgive me." The priest extended the crucifix, which he kissed, saying, "Jesus, into Thy hands I commit my spirit." The signal was given and the trap fell. His neck was broken and death was instantaneous. Not a muscle of the body quivered. Female desire for notoriety manifested itself in this case in the person of Mrs. Stratton, a divorced woman, who frequently visited Wheeler in his cell, who insisted last night on being married to the strangler. Wheeler expressed willingness, but the Sheriff took measures to prevent the ceremony.

A DESPERADO LYNCHED.

DENVER, COL., January 23.—A Socano special says: At one o'clock this morning Joel Fowler, a notorious desperado, was taken from jail in spite of his frantic appeals for mercy and cries for help, dragged to a neighboring tree and hanged. The crime for which he was hung was the murder of a man named James E. Cole. Some time in November Fowler, with a number of drunken companions, took possession of the town, marched through the streets, firing into windows and making citizens dance and sing. Cole interfered to prevent bloodshed and was stabbed to death by Fowler, who was arrested, found guilty and senteneed to death.

A BANK RUINED BY GAMBLING.

DENVER, COL., January 23.—The announcement that the First National Bank of Leadville closed its doors at midnight last night was received with considerable surprise, notwithstanding ultimate failure had long been anticipated in financial circles. The exact financial condition of the bank is at present unobtainable, but the failure is generally believed to be a very bad one. Deposits probably aggregate $325,000, with no tangible assets. It is generally known that President Dewalt is an inveterate gambler, and it is rumored his account is $50,000 overdrawn. Other Colorado banks are not affected.

ESCAPE AND RECAPTURE.

JACKSON, O., January 23.—Luke and Wm. Jones, shortly to be hanged for the murder of Anderson Lackey, broke the cell doors at noon while the guards were at dinner, captured the guards' revolvers in the corrider, overpowered and tied the jailer and escaped to the hills. Five hundred citizens soon started in pursuit. The prisoners were soon overtaken, but showed fight. Luke was wounded, when they surrendered. It is uncertain whether Luke will recover.

KILLED HIS WIFE.

MANITOWOC, WIS., January 23.—Henry Banknecht is under arrest for shooting his wife, who died instantly, but the police are unable to determine whether the killing was intentional or accidental. Banknecht rushed into the Sheriff's office last evening, exclaiming, "I have killed my wife!" His story is that when about to leave the house she seemed afraid to be left alone, and he was showing her his revolver when it was accidentally discharged. She fell dead.

ROBBERY AND MURDER.

CAIRO, ILL., January 23.—B. W. Mahon, a broker, was knocked down just after dark last evening, receiving wounds from which he died this morning. Robbery was the object of the assault. No clue to the perpetrators.

CERTIFICATES OF LIBERTY.

How Time Has Erased Letters and Syllables From the Great National Document.

(Washington Letter to Cleveland Leader.)

Few people know that the original Declaration of Independence is kept in the library of the State Department. It is in a cherry case and under glass. But the doors are thrown open all day long and strong rays of light are eating up its ink day by day. The Constitution is written on parchment. The text of it is in a hand as fine as copper-plate and the ink of this part can still be plainly read. The signatures, however, are written in a different ink, and they are very fast disappearing under the action of the light. The bold signature of John A. Hancock is faded almost entirely out. Only a J, o, h, and an H remains. Two lines of names are entirely removed from the paper; not a vestige of ink remains to show that names were ever there. Ben Franklin's name is entirely gone. Roger Sherman's name is fast fading. I could not find the name of Thomas Jefferson and Elbridge Gerry has lost its last syllable. Robert Morris, Benjamin Rush, Charles Carroll and John Adams have been scoured off by the light, and only eleven names out of the fifty odd can be read without a microscope.

Just below the Constitution lies the original of it in Jefferson's handwriting. It is on foolscap paper, yellow with age, and worn through where the manuscript has been folded. The writing is fine and close, and the whole Constitution occupies but two pages. The ink is good, and it remains as fresh as when it left the quill of Jefferson over one hundred years ago. It is full of erasures and interlineations, some of which are in Franklin's handwriting and others in the strong script of John Adams.

A BLASPHEMOUS FEAST.

Stricken With Paralysis After Presiding Over an Impious Supper.

(Philadelphia Record.)

The sudden death of Lemuel Thomas, of Jenkintown, after presiding at a sacrilegious feast last evening at Coltman's Hotel, has caused great excitement among the residents of that borough. Thomas rarely attended church, and was noted for his pronounced disregard for religion. His wife died many years ago, leaving several children, some of whom are now grown up. The supper was given at Coltman's Hotel, and was opened by Thomas with a mock prayer, which was uttered amid the cracking of jokes and shouts of laughter. After they had been seated a short time one of the men said that the reunion, on account of there being thirteen present, was suggestive of the Last Supper. This was received with yells of delight, and Thomas presently proclaimed that he was the Savior and charged one of the roysterers with being Judas Iscariot. It is claimed that he next broke some bread in pieces and distributed it, with glasses of beer, among the guests in mockery of the last Sacrament. In the midst of the performance Thomas was suddenly taken ill, and rising with difficulty, said: "I must vacate the chair, boys. You must get some other President; I'm going home." He went to his bed and died of paralysis of the heart. The twelve that Thomas left behind on the dreadful night continued their orgies until 4 o'clock in the morning.

PRESERVE your health by a timely use of PERUNA. In sickness always take PERUNA.

Reception to President Arthur.

NEW YORK, January 23.—The Union League Club gave a reception this evening in the club house, at which President Arthur was the principal guest, the entertainment being given specially in his honor. The house was filled with prominent gentlemen and ladies. Brief speeches were made by the President and others.

Thompsonville, Washington County, November 24th, 1883.

Mr. CHAS. SCHWARM:

Dear Sir—I tried a package of your Powder for one of my fresh cows that lost her milk, and after giving it a few days she was entirely cured and giving lots of milk. One of my neighbors, Mr. Guinn, cured one of his cows of the same complaint, about the same time. I have cured hogs with the Powders when I thought they were ready to die. For horses it has no equal. I cheerfully recommend it to farmers and stock raisers as the best Powder ever put up.

Respectfully Yours,
tf. THOMAS TOWNER.

—The Continent states that potatoes belong to the *solanum* family, (including the deadly nightshade) all branches of which contain more or less of the poisonous narcotic called "solanine." It is therefore, said that potatoes exposed in the sun's rays soon become unwholesome and even dangerous as food. But in exposure to the sun at this time there is more danger from frost-bite than anything else.

Solid Comfort.

Every one likes to take solid comfort and it may be enjoyed by everyone who keeps Kidney-Wort in the house and takes a few doses at the first symptoms of an attack of Malaria, Rheumatism, Biliousness, Jaundice or any effection of the Liver, Kidneys or Bowels. It is a purely vegetable compound of roots, leaves and berries known to have special value in kidney troubles. Added to these are remedies acting directly on the Liver and Bowels. It removes the cause of disease and fortifies the system against new attacks.

—The Mayor of Walla Walla has a dog that eats pins voraciously. There is no particular reason why a Mayor's dog should be any more stuck up than another man's.

☞ Pretty as a Picture. Twenty-four beautiful colors of the Diamond Dyes, for Silk, Wool, Cotton, &c., 10c. each. A child can use with perfect success. Get at once at your druggists. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

Information has been received at Leavenworth, Ks., from Washington, that Senator Ingalls will be appointed to fill Judge McCrary's place on the United States Circuit bench if it can be arranged with Gov. Glick, who is a Democrat, to appoint a suitable person to fill out Ingalls' term.

My wife used Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator with great relief. It is the only relief from heart disease I cheerfully recommend it.—J. P. Miller, P. M., Mulberry Grove, Ill. $1 per bottle.

—Mr. Wm. Sisson and wife, of Portsmouth, R. I., have just celebrated the sixty-eighth anniversary of their wedding by a reunion of their friends in the house in which they have resided all the years of their married life.

Brown's Bronchial Troches for Coughs and Colds: "There is nothing to be compared with them."—*Rev. O. D. Watkins, Walton, Ind.*

—Scientists say the world was peopled 50,000,000 years before Adam was born. The "Recording Angel" is kept more busy with these scientists than any other class of people.

How much easier it is to keep well since we have PERUNA to protect us.

Advice to Mothers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produce natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. NOVSM W&A W

DEATH OF HAY WALKER.

Demise of a Well Known and Wealthy Citizen.

The death of Mr. Hay Walker, which took place at his residence in the Eleventh ward, Allegheny, Monday, will be regretted by a wide circle of friends. Mr. Walker was a native of Scotland, and came to this country in 1834. A year later he embarked in the soap and candle business with his brother on the North Side. The firm was successful from the start, the combined wealth of its members being estimated at a million dollars. Mr. Walker, in his business associations, was noted for his integrity and honesty. At the time of his death he held an interest in the firm of Harbison & Walker, brick manufacturers, and was a large stockholder in the Allegheny Gas Company, the Farmers' Deposit National Bank and the M. and M. Insurance Company. He leaves six of a family, four sons and two daughters. The former are all in business in this city.

AT this season of the year the body needs the support, best given by PERUNA.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

C. J. ANSLEY, a brakeman on the P. R. R., was crushed to death Monday at McGarvey's station, while making a coupling. He resided at Derry, where he leaves a wife and one child.

IN the rifle contest at Carrolltown, Cambria county, recently for the championship of Indiana and Cambria counties, E. E. Brilhart, of the former county, won the first prize, and J. A. Gray, of Cambria, the second.

CHARLES BROADBREAST, a young farmer living near Valant, Lawrence county, was stabbed in the back the other night, in a drunken row at a dance at that place. His wounds are considered dangerous.

LEWIS JOHNSON, colored, who killed another colored man named Daniel Sims, at Wyland station, Washington county, some time since, was sentenced on Monday to five years and two months to the Western Penitentiary.

ARMSTEAD SKINNER, the famous colored preacher of Washington, Pa., was sentenced on Monday to sixty days to the Workhouse for larceny. Frank Thompson, at the same time and place, was sentenced to five years and six months to the Penitentiary for larceny and burglary.

Is Consumption Curable?

An annual death-rate of nearly 100,000 by consumption in the United States gives, so far as the medical profession is concerned, a most emphatic and disheartening negative to this question. But under the new Vitalizing treatment of Drs. Starkey & Palen, of 1109 Girard street, Philadelphia, quite as emphatic an affirmative can be declared. This treatment has inaugurated a new era in the healing art. We are speaking within the limits of facts when we say that during the past thirteen years in thousands of cases the progress of consumption has been arrested by its use, and hundreds of lives saved. In many instances where it seemed that the patient could not survive for more than a few days or a few weeks, the vital forces have rallied, and there has been a slow but sure return to a better and more comfortable health. If you wish to know all about this remarkable treatment write to Drs. Starkey & Palen, and they will send you such documentary evidence as will enable you to judge of its real value.

Denver Bank Suspends.

DENVER, COL., January 22.—The First National Bank of this city closed its doors after a heavy run this afternoon. Preparations were made for a disastrous run in the morning. At midnight to-night it was made public the bank would not open in the morning.

"I am using Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator with great results; had heart disease for 9 years; so b

LOST AT DEVIL'S BRIDGE.

Sinking of the Steamship City of Columbus.

One Hundred Persons Drowned—Graphic Accounts of the Disaster.

BOSTON, January 18.—F. W. Nickerson & Son, agents of the Savannah Steamship Line, received the following dispatch this evening:

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—*F. W. Nickerson & Son*—The steamer City of Columbus is ashore on Devil's Bridge, Gay Head, and is fast breaking up. About one hundred lives have been lost. Will leave on an early train in the morning. I was saved by the cutter Dexter. S. E. WRIGHT, Master.

The City of Columbus left Boston yesterday afternoon for Savannah. The following is Captain Wright's statement:

"The City of Columbus left Boston at 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon, carrying eighty passengers and a crew of forty-five. At 3:45 A. M. of Friday sighted Gay Head light, bearing south half east. The vessel struck on the outside of Devil's Bridge buoy. The wind was blowing a gale west by north. The vessel immediately filled and keeled over, water breaking in and flooding the port side of the saloon. All the passengers, excepting a few women and children, came on deck, nearly all wearing life-preservers. All the boats were cleared away, but were immediately swamped. The majority of passengers were washed overboard. Seven passengers left the vessel on a life-raft, and about forty more took to the rigging. At 10:30 A. M., the Gay Head life-boat put off and took seven persons. Another life-boat put off between 12 and 1. The revenue cutter Dexter came along about 12:30 and sent off two boats. Twenty-one persons, one of whom was dead, were placed aboard the Dexter, and after all had been taken from the Columbus, the Dexter proceeded to New Bedford. Three persons died after going aboard the Dexter."

Four dead men were brought to this city on the Dexter. One was not identified. Two are identified as Helen Brooks, Northboro, Mass., and G. Fred Chandler, Hyde Park. The other is supposed to be, from a card found in his pocket, a member of the firm of C. Richardson & Co., Clinton Market, Boston. One passenger lost was N. J. Morton, lately connected with the Boston *Globe*, who was going south for his health. The ledge on which the City of Columbus struck is considered by mariners one of the most dangerous points on the coast.

The City of Columbus had 80 first class and 22 steerage passengers, about one-third of whom were ladies and children, and a crew of 45. About 40 men took refuge in the rigging, where they remained until 12:30 A. M., when the life-boat put off from Gay Head and took away seven passengers, one of whom died soon afterwards. Shortly after noon another life-boat put off to the distressed vessel, and meanwhile the revenue cutter Dexter came along side and sent off the boats. Twenty-one were taken from the wreck and placed aboard the Dexter, four of whom died afterwards.

After all the persons on the wreck had been taken off the Dexter sailed for this port, where she arrived this morning. The total number of persons saved is 23. Five dead bodies were recovered, and one hundred and nineteen souls are unaccounted for. Nearly all the victims resided in the New England States, most of them in Massachusetts.

Officers of the cutter Dexter furnishes the following statement: About 12:30 we sighted a vessel ashore on a reef near Gay Head. The wind was blowing a gale and a terrible sea was running. As we approached we saw the vessel was a steamer and that waves were breaking over her. We anchored on the star-board quarter, 200 or 300 yards away. The cutter's boat was at once lowered and manned by five men in charge of Lieutenant Rhodes, who brought off seven men. A return trip was made and one man brought to the vessel. Lieutenant Nemede was then despatched in a gig with four men and took off four or five men. Meanwhile the life-boat transferred several men to the cutter, and at length the rigging was cleared of survivors. The vessel sank in about four fathoms of water, and the railing on the bow was the only portion of the hull visible.

Lieut. Rhodes performed a heroic act, which elicits hearty commendation. Two men hung in the rigging, unable to move from exhaustion. The officer determined to save them at the peril of his life. Returning to the cutter he asked Captain Gabrielsen to give him a man to steer that he might swim to the wreck and rescue the unfortunate men. The Captain granted the request, and Lieut. Rhodes was placed in the boat. But on nearing the steamer it was found it would be folly to attempt to go alongside. Lieutenant Rhodes refused to abandon the attempt, and sang out to the men in the life-boat to take him to the wreck. Lieutenant Rhodes boarded the life-boat, and tying a rope about him waited until within about 30 feet of the vessel when he sprang into the sea.

The City of Columbus was one of the first vessels on the coast. She was built in 1878 by John Richardson, at Chester, Pa., for the Ocean Steamship Company, of New York, to run between that port and Savannah. She was purchased by the Boston and Savannah Steamship Company in September, 1882, and had since been plying between this city and Savannah, making fortnightly trips in alternation with her sister ship, Gate City.

A WAR ROMANCE.

A Veteran Finds His Wife Married to His Own Father.

The late war left a legacy of romances of a pleasant and unpleasant phase. One of the latter occurred lately in Chicago. James Cosgrove became a Confederate soldier, leaving his young wife with her parents in that city, and when the shock of arms was over she was informed that he was dead. Disbelieving it, the wife spent a fortune of some twenty thousand dollars bequeathed by her father in a vain search for her husband. Later, she married a wealthy sea captain, who lived but a little while, and then, after repudiating several excellent offers, married the father of her first husband, James Cosgrove, Sr., aged fifty-six. The strangest part of her experience is to come. The newly-married pair were about purchasing an elegant residence in Chicago, and found it necessary to have the signature of a daughter of the owner to the deed. She was telegraphed at Richmond, Va., and both herself and husband were soon on hand. To the dismay of Mrs. Cosgrove, Sr., she discovered the husband of the Virginia woman to be her long lost Confederate husband, and fell fainting to the floor. The soldier had been married nine years and his wife had three children. Both women retired with their respective husbands, and are yet living together as men and wives. Marrying a father-in-law is of a piece with the freak of a Georgia girl who, a few days since, eloped with and married her uncle. Verily human nature on this planet can hardly be the human nature of other planets. Another shake of the kaleidescope and lo! a woman turns up in a San Francisco court who has been married nine times and whose penchant for old men was wonderful. This highly dramatic secret came out in a case in which Theodore Hasalbach sued Mary A. Hasalbach for separation from bed and board, the charge being that she had a husband living when she married him. Not waiting for leap year, the woman proposed and was accepted by Hasalbach. She thought him to be worth thirty thousand dollars and hence her attack upon his susceptible heart. During the trial to the cause in chambers she admitted having been the wife of nine men, but would only remember the names of six and her present husband. The six seemed to be favorites and still photographed on her heart. Three were respectively twelve, nineteen and thirty-six years her senior, while he who wishes a divorce is seventy-two years old. The seasons of the year were pretty well represented by her lords, as was her "successive polygamy," as the modern purists have it. Mrs. Hasalbach is otherwise celebrated. She appeared as a witness in the famous case for alimony and divorce in Washington, in which Cameron was defendant, and was known as the "veiled woman," or a sort of prophetess of Khorassan. Whose wife she will be in "the sweet by-and-by" none can foretell. It is something new for a woman to run a marriage muck against Brigham Young or Bishop Taylor.

THE Massachusetts Civil Service Reform League has prepared a bill applying the principles of fitness and competition to that State, which will be introduced into the Legislature. The committee which drafted the bill was composed of three Republicans and two Democrats, all of whom have been active in State and national politics. The scheme is very elaborate. The principles of civil service reform are to be applied to the employes of the State in its various departments and in the public charities. But the most important provision is that which extends it to twenty-two cities of the Commonwealth and forbids the appointment of men in any department of such municipalities because of political service or affiliations or their removal without cause. The League emphasize this as the most important part of their labors.

"ARE you lonely to night, Miss Ada?" "No Sir! I wish I were lonelier." He bade her good night and went home, took a large dose of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, f aring her icy manner had given him a cold.

A Prayer With an Amendment.

(From the Chicago Advance.)

One of our city pastors was attending the spring meeting of a ministerial association in the Northwest. A certain minister noted alike for his versatility and warm zeal, was opening the session with prayer. The day, which he forgot for a moment, was about as inclement as could be—rain, hail and stormy wind. He prayed: "Oh, Lord, we thank Thee for this gathering, for the privilege of meeting with each other once more, and for the beautiful weather—which we had last fall."

Female Atheists.

(N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.)

The female atheist is not a pleasant feature of nineteenth century civilization, and she is by no means a *rara avis*. Bob Ingersoll's success as a professional religious iconoclast has inspired her to uplift her voice against that religion which has proved so great a comfort to millions of her sisters throughout the world. The female atheist is if anything more severe upon the churches than the masculine variety, but the churches will possibly survive it.

Does Protection Protect?

(Philadelphia Record)

Sixty-five cents a day is the rate of wages proffered to the Lehigh ore-workers. This is not the feast to which the laborers of the country were invited by their protectionist friends, but it is the feast spread for them. When election day comes around again these sixty-five cent people will be asked to go the polls and send another protectionist to Congress to protect them still further.

A Grinning Death's Head

is scarcely more abhorrent to a refined observer, than a row of discolored teeth made visible by a smile. Correct the hideous blemish with delightful and healthful SOZODONT, which whitens yellow teeth, imparts readiness and hardness to colorless, unhealthy gums, and a floral balmness to the breath. The feminine mouth becomes wondrously attractive in consequence of its use. Leading actresses and *cantatrices* regard it as incomparable.

A Kansas Critic Hears Patti.

(From the Atchinson Globe.)

We have always imagined that Patti was large and fat, but she is really very little and chic, which we believe is French for cute. She was plainly dressed, and did not change during the evening. Her manners, while pretty enough, impress you as amateurish, in comparison with the extravagant gestures of ordinary actors and singers. The singer's bow is not at all elaborate, like Mr. Pomeroy's or Miss Kellogg's, but quite subdued. Her figure is not larger than that of Miss Aggie Finney of Atchison, but in voice she may be compared to Mr. Noah Clites, the apple merchant.

"Rough on Rats."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.

"Rough on Coughs."

Knocks a Cough or Cold endwise. For children or adults. Troches, 15c. Liquid, 50c. At druggists.

"Buchu-paiba."

Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. $1. Druggists.

BAT DE PRARE, a resident of Marshfield, Wis., has had a remarkable career. His father was a fur trader and his mother an Indian. For a period of fifty years de Prare did not sleep under a roof. He was a soldier in the war of 1812 and subsequently in the Mexican war. His age is now 106 years.

PRESERVE your health by a timely use of PERUNA. In sickness always take PERUNA.

CHARLES DICKENS once received a check for £1,000 from Holloway, the pill man, which was placed at the author's disposal on condition that one line of complimentary reference to Holloway's cures should appear in the book which Dickens was then publishing in monthly numbers. Dickens sent the check back by the messenger who brought it without any answer at all.

Dr. J. N. Armstrong, Ottumwa, Ia., says: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters in my family and recommend its use to others."

STEPHEN A. DOUGLASS, JR., is in Florida visiting his uncle, Judge Thomas Settle, at whose home in Rockingham county, North Carolina, he lived for much of the time during several years following the war in company with his brother, Robert M. Douglass, now United States Marshal for that district.

THE Maryland Legislature yesterday elected Judge E. K. WILSON, Democrat, of the Eastern Shore, United States Senator in place of Senator GROOME. He is a Judge of the State courts, but otherwise unknown to fame.

Advice to Mothers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. no28wsaW

MORE TARIFF TALK.

Representative Foran, of Ohio, Defines His Position.

Conservative Democrats Will Oppose Material Reductions.

[Special to The Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, January 18.—Mr. Foran of Ohio, said to-day that he and many other Democrats in the House would vote with the Republicans against any tariff bill inclining towards free trade. "I am a protectionist out and out," he said, "and will oppose any measure looking towards free trade. I am opposed to meddling with the tariff at all, but if a bill for slight modification, with a tendency towards protection, were before the House, I should vote for it. There are cases where a slight adjustment might be advantageous. Any bill, however delicately it handles the matter, which possesses the spirit of free trade, will meet with determined resistance. At least forty Democrats would vote with the Republicans in this case."

"Do you think the Ways and Means Committee will report a bill for which you and others who think as you do would vote?"

"From the complexion of the committee," he replied, "I don't think it likely. I do not think that such a bill as they would report could pass the House."

"Will the opposition come from Mr. Randall and his friends?"

"Mr. Randall will probably oppose such a measure, and so will his friends, but each man will act for himself, not as the friend of Mr. Randall."

"Agitating the tariff question in the interest of free trade," he continued, "means defeat for the party in my State. I know we must oppose any such action. Mr. Converse has charge of a bill, which he will try to have pass the House on a suspension of the rules, to restore the duty on wool, but I think the bill will fail to pass in this way, and will be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. That committee, I fear, will not report favorably upon such a bill. They would rather be inclined to reduce the duty on woolen goods and thus equalize the tariff."

"What would be the result of such a measure?"

"It would mean," he replied, "that the country would be flooded with goods of foreign manufacture, and it would mean defeat for the party."

"What do you think of the proposition to read protectionists out of the party and depend entirely upon the free trade elements of the South and West?"

"A free trade party would be defeated. I know, however, that there is a tendency in that direction. The Iroquois Club, of Chicago, is devoted to educating the people in the South and West in free trade principles, and they exert a widespread influence."

ORATORS IN THE PORTER CASE.

The Fitz John Porter case will bring forth a great deal of oratory in the House. Gen. Slocum and Mr. Lyman spoke for Porter to-day, and Mr. Steel against the bill. The following is Chairman Springer's list of those who are to follow for the bill: Messrs. Curtin, Greenleaf, Maginnis, Follett and Talbott, Democrats, and Phelps, Ray, of New York, Ray, of New Hampshire, Laird, Bayne and Ranney, Republicans. Against the bill, Messrs. Cutcheon, Browne, Keifer, Thomas, Calkins, Horr, Robinson and Boutelle, all Republicans. The session to-morrow will be devoted entirely to the discussion of the bill, and Gov. Curtin will be the first speaker. The bill will then go over to Friday next, which is the next private bill day.

THE QUAY-KELLEY WRANGLE.

The correspondence between Judge Kelley and Colonel Quay is still going on over the Philadelphia pension agency, Kelley having written Quay another letter to-day. Gen. Sickel, Kelley's man, however, is booked for reappointment. O. J. Sturgis will get the Uniontown postoffice. Chairman Randall to-day appointed L. O. Meek, of Centre county, Pa., a brother of P. Gray Meek, a clerk to the Appropriations Committee.

THE HOG QUESTION AGAIN.

WASHINGTON, January 18.—The House Committee on Commerce to-day discussed for two hours the proposed measure of retaliation against the prohibition of American hog products by France and Germany. The sub-committee, consisting of Messrs Clardy, Long and Davis, appointed to consider the subject, reported favorably, with several amendments, the joint resolution of Mr. Townshend, which authorizes the President in his discretion to prohibit the importation of goods reported by experts to be injurious, when foreign countries prohibited the importation of American goods said to be deleterious to health. Messrs. Reagan, Dunn and Stewart opposed action in the absence of a communication from the Secretary of State. Mr. Dunn insisted sufficient information was not at hand to properly consider the measure, and seemed to doubt the propriety of action. He indicated facts might exist which would authorize the action taken by foreign Governments, and in connection with this idea favored Government inspection of meats. Mr. Reagan believed facts existed which justify the passage of such a measure, but said the correspondence between the United States, France and Germany should be examined in order that intelligent action might be taken. Messrs Long, Clardy, Davis (Ills.), Turner (Ky.), and Peters favored immediate action. The proposition to adopt the original resolution of Mr. Townshend was lost—3 to 10. It is believed by a number of members a favorably amended resolution could have been adopted, but they were anxious to have united action, so that when the measure is reported to the House it will not be antagonized by members of the committee. The vote on the report was postponed to Tuesday, when an effort will be made to introduce such amendments as will secure the unanimous support of the committee.

Old Boreas on the Rampage.

The high wind whistled around the chimney tops and steeples, and blew bricks down into the the street, scaring the people who walked below. Snow sleet and hail drove into the faces of those who dared expose themselves, and made them button their coats tight around their throats. Of course there were sore throats and colds and coughs and rheumatisms the next day. But what were these to men and women who could step into any drug store and buy a bottle of PERRY DAVIS'S PAIN KILLER?

EX-GOV. WILLIAM W. HOLDEN of North Carolina, who was impeached by the Democratic Legislature in 1870, is leading a quiet life in Raleigh. He is disqualified from holding any State office, and though the Legislature has been frequently asked to remove his disabilities it has refused to do so.

FITZ JOHN PORTER.

Speech of Gen. Slocum in Advocacy of His Bill.

A Strong Plea for Justice to a Gallant and Patriotic Officer.

WASHINGTON, January 18.—In the House to-day Gen. Slocum asked unanimous consent that the morning session be set apart for debate on the Fitz John Porter bill. Mr. Reed objected. Gen. Slocum then moved to dispense with the morning hour, and though there was general opposition on the Republican side to the motion, it was carried by two-thirds—158 to 98. Gen. Slocum then addressed the House.

He declined to discuss the evidence taken by the military courts; he would not add a word to what had been said by Generals Grant, Schofield, Terry and Getty, but invited attention to a few circumstances he thought should have great weight. He continued:

The condition of our country at the time Gen. Porter was brought to trial is well known. The General who organized the Army of the Potomac, and under whom that army had long served, had recently been removed from his command. A large portion of that army were attached to their old commander. His successor was a stranger to them. It required great skill on the part of the new commander to win the confidence and esteem of his command. That skill unfortunately was not exercised. The army suffered a great reverse under its new leader. A feeling of gloom and despondency prevailed throughout the land. Officers and soldiers, as well as civilians, were divided in sentiment. Every one had his own convictions as to the cause of our disasters.

The selection at that time of a court-martial from among the general officers assembled in Washington, which would be free from prejudice on a question involving the responsibility for these disasters, was an utter impossibility. I doubt if a court of competent civilians, which would have been entirely unbiased, could then have been selected.

IN THIS HOUR OF EXCITEMENT

Fitz John Porter was placed on trial on charges involving this question of responsibility. The court was selected by General Halleck, virtually one of Porter's accusers. No cast no aspersion upon the court. Under the circumstances, however, the result was a foregone conclusion. Porter was convicted. He had no appeal. The review of his case was made by those who ordered the court. He was not permitted to appear in person or by counsel before the reviewing officers, who were the military advisors of the President. Under these circumstances, an officer, who had served his country with great distinction for seventeen years, was deprived of that which was dearer to him than life itself—his hard earned reputation.

Gen. Porter had fought twenty battles for gallantry on the battlefields of Mexico. He had served with distinction in the civil war in every battle in which the Army of the Potomac had been engaged. Up to the hour of his arrest there was not a stain on his escutcheon. In this time of intense excitement, when the passions of men usurped the place of reason, his brilliant reputation was no shield for him. For twenty long years he has suffered as few men—even the worst criminals—have ever been condemned to suffer. During these years many men, distinguished in all vocations of life, have appealed to the Government in his behalf. Those making the appeals were not confined to one political party, or to one State or section of the country. The appeals came from all classes—from soldiers and civilians—from the East and West.

The first official act tending towards justice in this matter was the order appointing a board to investigate the case. And what was this order? It merely granted to Gen. Porter the right of appeal—a right which, if the case had been tried before a civil court in any State in the Union, would have been granted by the laws of the State. If Gen. Porter had been a party to a suit in the State of New York, involving the sum of $50 and had believed that injustice had been done him he would have been entitled to an appeal to the Supreme Court. If he had deemed that injustice had been done him by that court he could have taken his case to the highest court of the State. But having been tried in an hour of intense excitement—in the very hot-bed of this excitement—and by a court which, from the very nature of things, could not be free from prejudice—he could only secure the right of appeal after fifteen years of suffering, and then only as a favor. Thank God the privilege which our civil laws would have secured to him, as a matter of right, was finally granted, and Fitz John Porter, after these long years of suffering, to-day stands before the world fully vindicated. Not not vindicated, but awarded the highest meed of praise by the most eminent military authority for his conduct on the very occasion on which he is charged with crime.

THE RESULT OF THE INVESTIGATION

by the board of distinguished officers selected by the President to review this case is summed up in these words:

"Porter's faithful, subordinate and intelligent conduct that afternoon saved the Union army from the defeat which would otherwise have resulted that day from the enemy's more speedy concentration."

"We believe not one among all the gallant soldiers on that bloody field was less deserving of such condemnation than he."

In the recent letter of Gen. Grant, reviewing this case, he concludes by assuring Gen. Porter, "as long as I have a voice it shall be raised in your support without reference to its effect upon me or others. Your restoration to the army simply I would regard as an inadequate and unjust reparation."

I urge the passage of this bill, not merely because I believe it due to Porter, but for the credit and honor of our country. We cannot afford to have it said that the Government, with all this evidence before it, refused to right this terrible wrong.

There is one piece of evidence in this case to which allusion has seldom been made, which, in my judgment, outweighs the opinion of General Grant, or the findings of the board. It outweighs all the arguments of politicians or soldiers who were not on the ground. I allude to the evidence of the officers and soldiers of Porter's command—the men who were with him in all the operations under Pope. These men are the strongest witnesses in his behalf.

Year after year the Fifth Army Corps Association, composed of the men of his old command, has assembled, and adopted, without a dissenting voice, resolutions earnestly entreating the Government to do justice to their old commander. Who are these officers who take so deep an interest in his behalf? Were they, too, insubordinate and disloyal to their country? Scores, yes, hundreds, of them bear the scars of wounds received in battles fought under Porter. On the list will be found the names of many of the best and bravest men who ever served in the Union army. I defy any man in the country to find even a private soldier who served under Porter on the 29th and 30th of August who will not testify in his behalf. And who were these private soldiers? Were they, too, disloyal and seeking the defeat of our army? Or were they ignorant and likely to be deceived?

No class of men ever bore arms in any country who were more intelligent or quicker to discern the faults and weakness of their officers than were the soldiers of either army during the late war. * * * In deciding this question I ask members to divest themselves of political prejudice. There is nothing of a political nature involved in it. It is a remarkable fact that those most opposed to this bill are gentlemen who have never served with Gen. Porter, and have no personal acquaintance with him. If I had never met him I believe that, as a soldier, I should be deeply anxious to wipe this stain from our military annals. But I have known him for more than thirty years. He was my instructor at West Point.

I served with him in every battle fought by the Army of the Potomac from the commencement of the war to the day of his arrest. I know he was loyal to his country—as faithful and intelligent in the discharge of his duty, as I ever was, and I firmly believe if he merited the terrible treatment to which he has been subjected, I deserve the same.

How Mr. Child's Dined Nilsson.

(Philadelphia Special.)

A cart blanche dinner complimentary to Mme. Nilsson was given Wednesday night in the Bellevue Hotel by Mr. and Mrs. George W. Childs. The table was leaf-shaped or elliptical hollowed out in the centre, with blooming plants introduced so that the flowers in masses reached to the top of the table without obstructing the views. Lighted wax tapers were placed among the flowers. Prominent in the decorations of the room was a wishbone made of carnations. Forty persons sat down to table, nearly all of them prominent Philadelphians. A mass of ice in the centre of the table was carved to represent a group of dogs playing flutes and violins. Every lady received, besides a bouquet, a piece of royal Worcester china, basket-shaped, but no two alike. In front of every plate a large dark green polished natural leaf was placed, with the name of the guest painted upon it in gold letters. Attached to every leaf was a bunch of what seemed to be cherries, although in reality perfumed French candy.

THE Harrisburg *Patriot* appears in a new typographical dress, and maintains its well-earned reputation of the last year or two as the best daily paper the State Capital has ever boasted.

Tragedy in a Russian Court Room.

(London Telegraph.)

A tragedy was recently enacted in open court, during the trial of two political prisoners at Lusk, in the Russian province of Volhynia. Two Poles, named Weirzbicki and Wilckinski, who were banished to Siberia after the events of 1863, effected their escape some months ago, but were lately arrested in the province of Volhynia, and brought up for trial. Wierzbicki is fifty years of age, and his companion forty-three. The jury found both prisoners guilty of the charge brought against them, and the former was consequently condemned to ninety strokes of the rod and banishment for life to the Siberian mines, while the latter was sentenced to ten years' hard labor in the Siberian mines and banishment for life.

Hardly had the two unfortunate men heard their fate when Wierzbicki sprang to his feet and exclaimed, "Be accursed, ye soul-murderers! You will not see me to-morrow!" saying which he plunged a large knife into his neck. Great confusion ensued and when the Judge called upon the gaurd and prison warden to remove the wounded man these officials were nowhere to be found. It was afterward discovered that Wilczinski had escaped; but he was recaptured in the town. Wierzbicki lies in a percarious state, little hope being entertained of his recovery. The public prosecutor has ordered the arrest of all the officials whose absence from court permitted Wilczinski to get away.

AS TO the Senate electorial bill, the Philadelphia *Times* discovers a "nigger in the wood-pile" and says:

If the present condition of the South was as it was in 1876, with so-called Republican State Governments and courts, the Republican Senate, acting under the Hoar bill, would reject all Southern electoral votes necessary to elect the Republican candidate; but the South now has Democratic administrations and courts in every Southern State, Virginia excepted, but Virginia's vote may decide the national contest, and who could doubt that in such an emergency, Mahone's Executive and courts would duplicate the Electoral returns, and thus give the Senate the power to reject the vote of that State.

A MANCHESTER (England) paper congratulates its readers on a revival of activity in the woolen trade of Bradford, which it ascribes in part to the reduction of duties in the American tariff. It reports that the increase in exports of worsted coatings to the United States has been considerable. Its figures show this increase to have been nearly 200 per cent. The *Textile Record*, which quotes the above, notes on its own account a dullness in the woolens manufacturing business here, which is also ascribed in part to the effect of the tariff changes.

Pale, Poor, Puny and Pallid.

Considering all the ills that attack little children, it is a wonder that any of the poor little youngsters live to grow up.

There are children who are truly objects of pity. They seem almost bloodless. Their checks are thin and pinched; their eyes are hollow; and their skin is tightly drawn over their foreheads. There is nothing hearty about them. They do not enjoy their lives. They are suffering from the debility that leads to marasmus. Poor things!

Do a good deed for the pale, poor, puny, pallid child. Hand its mother a bottle of *Brown's Iron Bitters*. Here is life even for the most delicate, the most debilitated; for the child almost given up for dead. Iron in the blood is what the child needs to bring it up. The little digestive apparatus will recover. The pale cheeks will fill out. The weary groan of the child will be exchanged for the merry prattle of infantile gladness. Your druggist will tell you what wonders *Brown's Iron Bitters* has done for very sick children.

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PAYNE'S KEY-NOTE.

The Ohio Senator's Speech at the Columbus Banquet Last Night.

The Civil Service to be Reformed by a Pitiless and Radical Overhauling and Purging.

A Tariff of the Three J's—Judicious, Just and Jacksonian.

[Special to The Pittsburgh Post.]

COLUMBUS, O., January 17.—The banquet in honor of the election of Hon. H. B. Payne to the United States Senate, given to-night, was well attended, and was characterized by enthusiasm ann good feeling. A number of speeches were delivered, the most notable of which was by Mr. Payne himself, on which he defined his position in a number of leading issues. The speech made a good impression, and will go far toward removing any animosities caused by the Senatorial campaign.

Mr. Payne said:

SENATOR PAYNE'S SPEECH.

GENTLEMEN OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY:—You have seen fit to elect me to the highly honorable and responsible position of a member of the United States Senate. No doubt the compliment was mainly intended for the patiently-waiting, long-suffering, ever-faithful and true Democrats of Northern Ohio. For the first time in the history of the State they have been recognized and honored by their brethren. In their name I meet you to-night to thank you for the noble act of justice which has been so gracefully and generously awarded to them. For myself also I have desired this social gathering that I might in person assure you of my sincere and lasting gratitude, and give you a frank expression of my views on some of the pressing issues of the day. For fifty years I have been a resident of the State and a co-laborer in the Democratic field. In forty-nine consecutive State elections I have supported and voted none other than the Democratic ticket; and every one of those votes have been cast in a *Democratic* ward in the city of Cleveland. I have actively participated in twelve Presidential canvasses, in which, among other questions, the issues of "The Removal of the Deposits," by General Jackson; "The Independent Treasury," under Van Buren; "The Annexation of Texas;" "The War with Mexico;" "The Popular Sovereignty" of Stephen A. Douglas; "The Lecompton Constitution" of Buchanan; "Incipient Secession at Charleston;" "The Civil War Under Lincoln;" "The Abolition of Slavery," "The Resumption and Maintenance of Specie Payments;" "The *Great Fraud* of 1876," were by me discussed before the people without evasion or disguise; and I am proud to declare that to-night, reviewing the past from this advanced milestone in the journey of life, there is not one of the opinions then expressed that I would recall or change, or modify if I had the power to do so. This is all I care to say in vindication of the orthodoxy of my political faith, or of my steadfast loyalty to the Democratic party.

Gentlemen, I am induced to accept this Senatorship to which you have elected me mainly by the hope and belief that in the discharge of its duties I may be useful to the State and the party, the last must be secondary to and in harmony with the first and both must have the approbation of my conscientious convictions. I will in no case knowingly violate the Constitution or perpetrate a wrong. But to be useful the representative must be cordially sustained by his constituents, and that they may sustain him there must be between them and him a substantial coincidence of views. As to the influence of the *lobby*, I think you need have no apprehension. They have always deemed it expedient to give me a wide berth, and the increased rigidity that age imparts to the features will not be less repellant to their insidious approaches.

I will now proceed to some more important questions. And *first*

CIVIL SERVICE.

For twenty-three years the dispensation of Federal patronage has been in the hands of the Republican party. Appointments have all been made from the adherents of that party, and mostly from the class of active politicians. The Federal Judges, Supreme, Circuit and District, with their Clerks, Marshals, Assistants, Deputies, registers, Master Commissioners, Assignees, have been and are Republicans. The heads of the departments and their subordinates through all grades, down to the messenger and porter, the sub-treasurers, collectors of both customs and internal revenues, surveyors, postmasters, letter carriers, numbering in the aggregate more than one hundred thousand, have been supplied from the *one* party, while nine-tenths of that party and the entire Democratic party have been and are now, absolutely proscribed and debarred the public service. During this period money by the thousand millions has been collected and disbursed, and the books kept by these partisan agents, furnishing an opportunity and a a temptation for peculation, fraud and concealment to which I should dread to expose, even the iron-clad integrity of Democrats. Inevitably, corruption and great abuses have crept in and have been covered up; favoritism, protegeism, nepotism, imbecility and senility have obtained secure lodgment; demoralization has followed, and the public believe that a fetid mass exists, permeated with rottenness and gangrene. Now, can this service be reformed and by what process? I answer, *yes*. And the process is: *First*, by electing a Democratic President—and that is assured the present year, unless unwisdom and madness from the gods are permitted to block the way. *Secondly*, by a pitiless and radical overhauling and purging of the *present* service. An Augean stable cannot be cleaned with a tooth brush! You must turn on the hose, ply the hickory broom and scrub brush, disinfect the premises and give them a wholesome atmosphere for honest incumbents. Then let care be taken that none but such as bear the Jeffersonian stamp of "honesty and capacity" be allowed to enter, and those only from the Democratic party until its full ratable share enter to guard and protect the public interest. If public office be a sacrificial burden, all citizens should be compelled (by conscription if need be) to share their portion. If, on the other hand, as most believe, it is a privilege and a blessing, one-half or three-fourths of the whole population should not be excluded from enjoying their just and fair share of it. By this means reform is practicable and until accomplished no stable settlement of the question can be obtained. *Secondly*,

THE TARIFF.

One year ago I ventured to make public some opinions in regard to the tariff, recognizing the divergence of views in the Democratic party and declaring that such divergence was the chief obstacle to the success of the party. At the State Convention in June those opinions were considered, condensed and chrystalized into what has since become well known as the "Ohio Platform." It was unanimously approved by the convention. It distinctly rejects a "high tariff," or "protection for protection's sake" on the one hand, and the equally inadmissable doctrine of "free trade" or "tariff for revenue only" on the other. It sought to find a compromise basis intermediate between the two extremes, which being equitable and just would challenge the assent and concurrence of all fair minded men and measureably remove it from the arena of partisan politics. Let me illustrate its excellence by an application to the interests of Ohio. For several decades Ohio has held the third rank in the classification of States. Until the last her main dependence for growth was in the development of her agricultural wealth. There were public lands to be entered, improved, populated and created into new counties; there were vast tracts of valuable timber, the building of canals, facilitating transportation to market, and later, a system of railroads increasing these facilities and expending annually in their construction many millions of money. But now these aspects are greatly changed. There are now no more lands subject to entry; there are no more new counties in reserve; the valuable timber has been marketed; the canals have ceased to be tributary, and the railroad system is practically completed. The soil has been considerably impoverished, the cereal crops are less bountiful, while the great improvement of agricultural implements, with the consolidation of small farms has greatly reduced the demand for farm hands. Even her wool staple is in peril of severe and injurious attack. Is it not the duty of statesmanship to previse the sources of strength and growth that shall enable her to maintain the grand rank which she has hitherto held? The last census shows where those germs of strength are to be found. We have already more than twenty thousand manufacturing and mechanical industries in which—induced in great part by congressional statutes—two hundred millions of capital are invested, one hundred and sixty thousand hands are employed, receiving annually in wages sixty millions of dollars. Two hundred and fifteen millions of material are used and the manufactured product is three hundred and forty-eight million dollars in value. More than twenty per cent. of her population find their employment and livelihood in these industries. Iron ore and coal and other raw material are simply inexhaustible; her people are educated, industrious and enterprising; and there is no reason why a thousand other home industries should not spring up and flourish in our towns and villages as they have sprung up and are flourishing in the towns and villages of New England. This will assuredly be the result if only Congress will let us alone. We ask no high rates or special protection that favor monopolies, but we ask and demand stability and exemption from agitation. Let the law of March last have a fair trial, and as resulting statistics disclose errors and inequalities, they can and should be remedied; as already our farmers are making a loud and just demand for the restoration of the duty on wool. See how admirably the Ohio platform supplies the satisfactory solution of this economic problem. It reads: "We favor a tariff for revenue." (No resort or direct taxation or the voluntary contribution of States) "Limited to the necessities of the Government"—(negativing the idea of protection for protection only), "economically administered" (not three hundred and fifty or four hundred millions as under Republican administration of extravagance and waste, but two hundred and fifty or two hundred and seventy-five millions under the plain but frugal and efficient rule of the Democratic party) "and so adjusted in its application as to prevent unequal burdens, *encourage* productive industries at home and afford just compensation for labor and not to create and foster monopolies." No fair criticism can question the justness and soundness of the policy here outlined. The man who would place wool and all other dutiable articles on the "free list," and resort to direct taxes for revenue and thereby destroy those home industries, and dismiss this army of labor hands to idleness and want, or drive them into exile from the State, is not a wise or beneficent friend of the people. This platform then, in my judgment, is the fairest and wisest that has ever been presented for public consideration. It may be christened the three J's—

JUDICIOUS, JUST, JACKSONIAN,

and I here declare it as my deliberate intention that we, adhering to this platform, will carry the State at both the October and November elections. I am gratified that the workingmen, consolidating themselves into labor organizations and better understanding the relations of capital to labor, have almost universally accepted the doctrine of this platform and can no longer be deceived by the specious argument of the so-called freetrader; nor can they be placed in antagonism to us by the selfish appeals or threats of aggregated capital that has grown to unsafe proportions under the baneful influence of a too high protective tariff. My own position is definitely taken. I adopt the Ohio platform in letter and spirit. With the party I stand on it squarely and perpendicularly. There is a broad line of demarcation, extending from the equator to the Arctic, distinctly separating our citizens and interests from the interests of England. Succeeding or falling, standing or falling. I will succeed or fail, stand or fall, on the American side of that line, and there in all cases will my voice and my vote be found.

We had a partial test of this tariff policy in the late canvass, which resulted in the most complete and magnificent victory ever won by our party. It has borne luscious fruits. Columbus was never wreathed in such joyous smiles as today. The departments are all in the keeping of our friends. We have asserted our power and placed on the bench lawyers eminent for their learning and their integrity. We have once more a Democratic Governor, who in all the accomplishments for the office, in talents, in culture, and spotless purity of character is not surpassed by any of the Governors in the thirty-eight States of the Union. And what shall I say of this Democratic Legislature but that the high character and intelligence of its members give confidence that their actions will be governed by wisdom and prudence and furnish the gratifying assurance that positive progressive legislation, modified by a reasonable conservatism, guarded by a free and frank interchange of views, will result in the enactment of laws, equal and just in their character, that will make this session memorable for its regard for personal liberty and care for the rights of individual citizenship. And I anticipate with confidence such results from the Democratic administration that the public will not soon desire a change.

A PROGRESSIVE POLICY.

Reverting again to Senatorial duty, I am inclined to accept the word *encourage* as the keynote to most questions of public policy. In regard to the fuller development of our agricultural interests, to coast defenses, river and harbor improvements, including the Mississippi river, the recovery and advancement of the mercantile marine, the negotiation of commercial treaties, especially with Mexico and Central and South America, opening the markets of these countries to the products of our manufactories; educating the people, especially the illiterate colored, seventy-five per cent. of whom in some of the States can neither read nor write. Why not to the utmost verge of constitutional authority *encourage* each one of these by liberal appropriation? No American right or interest should be treated with indifference, much less in an unfriendly spirit.

But I have detained you too long. I have said sufficient, I trust, to indicate the line of policy I shall pursue, if permitted by a kind Providence to enter upon the duties of the high office which you have conferred upon me.

Every one likes to take solid comfort and it may be enjoyed by everyone who keeps Kidney-Wort in the house and takes a few doses at the first symptoms of an attack of Malaria, Rheumatism, Biliousness, Jaundice or any effection of the Liver, Kidneys or Bowels. It is a purely vegetable compound of roots, leaves and berries known to have special value in kidney troubles. Added to these are remedies acting directly on the Liver and Bowels. It removes the cause of disease and fortifies the system against new attacks.

MUSCLE AND MORALS.

Story of the Japanese Wrestler Who Came to Grief.

The Typical New York Sporting Man as He Now Appears.

An Astor Heiress Who Has Money, Brains and Common Sense.

[Special Correspondence of The Pittsburgh Post.]

NEW YORK, January. 17—Distance doesn't belittle persons. Strangeness captivates the fancy. But when these individuals are brought close for critical test, they usually diminish astonishingly under that kind of observation. That is especially true of athletic heroes. Maoris are brought round the world only to be easily whipped by Johnny Sullivan. Phenomenal pedestrians bring stories of tremenduous feats done on the turnpikes of Vermont, but which they cannot repeat on the track in the Madison Square Garden. And on Monday evening, a product of Japan was submitted to the ordeal of trial. He was Matsada Sorakichi, of whom report said that he was a wrestler before whom no human being could stand for a minute. Rumors of his prowess long ago reached the sporting men of New York, and Kirby, one of them, sent an agent to the Orient to bring the marvel to America. So firm a believer was Kirby in the superiority of

HIS JAPANESE WRESTLER

over any possible antagonist that he did not think it worth while to make the usual arrangement for dividing the receipts of the first match with Bibby, the man chosen to be thrown. If you have ever paid any attention to wrestling matches, you are familiar with the almost invariable winning of one fall apiece by the antagonists so as to leave a third and decisive out to amuse the spectators. There is no form of athletic contest in which the participants can more readily maintain a fierce pretense of doing their best, and at the same time strictly carry out a mutual bargain. I am told that the usual contract is that the first round shall be honest, that the second shall end in favor of the man who lost the former, and that the third shall be fair, in order to decide which shall take two-thirds of the profits, leaving the other third to the loser. But Kirby felt no necessity for insuring himself against defeat. It was certain that a thousand dollars or more would be paid by the spectators, and he wanted them all. What was the use of throwing away a third? Bibby hesitated, but at length agreed to let the entire money, less expenses, go to the victor. You have already been told by telegraph that

THE JAP WAS THROWN TWICE,

without trouble or delay; but perhaps I can give you some additional idea of the rapidity and thoroughness with which his reputation was simultaneously upset. His grotesque aspect, when he appeared on the platform in Irving Hall, did not raise laughter, so seriously were the spectators impressed by the accounts of his dreadful doings. He had the color and features of a Dakota Indian, but his figure was low and squat, his jet hair was bunched like a woman's at the back of his big head, and if solidified he would have answered very well for one of those demoniac pieces of pottery which come in some kinds of curious Japanese ware. When he settled suddenly down on his haunches, stretched out his legs and arms rapidly to limber the muscles, and grinned amiably he was so savagely horrible that the assemblage admired him exceedingly. Less than a minute later he was flat on his back; and, after fifteen minutes of rest, his second and final overthrow was accomplished almost as quickly. Then he was derided by those who had applauded, berated by his importer, and seemingly addressed by himself in severe language, judging by the emphasis and volubility of his native gibberish in soliloquy.

You are right if you imagine that it was an assemblage

HARD IN MUSCLE AND MORALS

that saw the downfall of the Japanese; but you must go further by fancying that it was uncleanly or uncouth. There was a numerous presence of the typical New York sporting man. He is this winter without whiskers or moustache, which smooth-facedness gives him the look of an actor or clergyman. His hair is cut short, and he likes to have it black—sometimes dyeing it that color in case nature has made it otherwise. On his head is a high silk hat, wider of brim than the regular fashion directs, and despite the fact that Derbys are now worn almost exclusively by dandies. His overcoat is a long, tight frock, with a wide collar of long-haired fur. As a rule, he is the keeper of a saloon; and his social reputation rests on some muscular achievement in his past career, or else he has bought it second hand by backing somebody else's prowess. He tries to be "fly"—which means that he is mentally acute, particularly in preceiving and circumventing the wiles of his wicked fellowmen. But he was deceived humiliatingly on this occasion. The charges were a dollar for admission, and half a dollar more for a reserved seat in favored positions; but the unaccustomed managers had neglected to do anything about the proscenium boxes, beyond reserving one for themselves. James Madigan, alias Sleeter Jim, is a waiter in an uptown beer garden. His exterior is so mean that it excites no suspicion of wickedness of an aggressive nature inside. He went to the wrestling match as a spectator. The payment of a dollar probably emptied his pocket, for he merely took standing space. It happened that he was pushed roughly back, by a policeman, into the doorway of the boxes at one side of the hall. May-be his brain was thus jostled into unwonted activity. An idea was evolved. What hindered his taking a seat in a box? Moreover, why shouldn't he sell the seats to others? He assumed a bold pose, flung open the unlocked door, and announced the price of admission as fifty cents. There was nobody at hand to question his authority. In five minutes he had the twelve chairs filled. The show was over before his scheme was exposed. But the only persons who, if anybody, had been illegally dealt with were by that time dispersed. The manager, when he came to think it over, could see no use in taking a course rougher than to threaten, and language did not prove potent to make Sleeter Jim give up his gains.

O, intellect will tell. The pews in Plymouth church have been sold this year for a smaller sum than last, but I am convinced that

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S MIND

has not waned in power. His endowment of natural and acquired ability is undiminished by age. His knowledge of men is great. I saw his hat blow off the other day. It was a wide-brimmed, flappy article, and a gust of wind lifted it from his head. Did he race after it, as it floated away? He knew from observation and experience that probably the quickest, and certainly the easiest way to get it back was to trust the job to volunteer chasers. Nor was the feasibility of this plan dependent on the fact that he was immediately recognizable as the Plymouth pastor. However humble you may be, your blown-off hat will be eagerly pursued by strangers, if you calmly trust to them. Beecher acted upon that well-settled law of usage. I watched him, while he, with jocund serenity, stood waiting for the inevitable recovery. The hat, being of great circumference, rolled with the speed of a bicycle half across Broadway, and then, caught and collapsed by a counter current of wind, doubled on its foremost pursuer and gently wiped the pavement on its way back. At this point I missed its movement, because I had my eyes on Beecher. Suddenly, the expression of his big smile changed, and he stepped forward in deferential haste. Something new in hat recovering was evidently happening. A girl had caught up the hat, as it tumbled at her feet. She was a deft, graceful, self-possessed creature; and she ran to the clumsier old man before he could take three steps in her direction. She neatly dusted the hat with her handkerchief, and delivered it to the owner, with a half-saucy, half-respectful grin.

"Thank, you, Miss—thank you," said Beecher; "I'm sorry I was so lazy."

"You're welcome, Mr. Beecher," was the reply.

It was not strange that the familiar preface of the preacher was known to the girl, and yet I'll be bound that the old fellow's heart bounded when she spoke his name so casually. I don't know who she was, but the young lady with whom she tripped away was Miss Carrie Astor, the marriageable heiress of the Astor family. I write marriageable, not marrying, because it is said that she is not inclined to take a husband. It is her head rather than her heart which makes her feel that way. She knows very well that her fortune makes her highly desirable, and can she find out for a surety the real sentiment of a wooer. Here is something out of her experience, and there is no impropriety in telling it, since it is nothing to her discredit, and her own circle of society are aware of the circumstances. A young son of an impoverished but

PRETENTIOUS NEW YORK FAMILY

paid Miss Astor court. He took pains to create the impression that he was her affianced husband, and it is certain that he was on terms of familiar friendship. But the stress of financial embarrassment incited him to anticipate his matrimonial expectations. To put it plainly, he not only borrowed money from his acquaintances, and bought clothing and other things, on a credit created by his avowed engagement, but he actually got a cash loan from his tailor by the same means. This was reported to Miss Astor, and she promptly broke off all relations with the chap, whatever they may have been.

The Astors are to come under public scrutiny, now, as the givers of a ball, on Monday evening, in commemoration of the arrival of John Jacob Astor in this country a hundred years ago. They will be envied, abused, hated and admired. They are not popular, and yet their real offense against the people is the negative one of doing nothing of any charitable or public spirited account with their wealth. Beyond the seemingly

BEGRUDGED MAINTENANCE OF THE ASTOR LIBRARY,

mainly with the fund which John Jacob left for it, they indulge in benevolence only through the hands of their ladies, whose names are frequent on religious subscription papers, but not opposite large figures. I have never seen a man who so satisfactorily impersonated wealth as does William B. Astor, the present head of the family. He has a good presence, but somehow it seems like one that has been made to order, at a greater expense that other than a hundred millionaire could afford. What I mean, if I can make it clear, is that his face, form and bearing are exactly such as might reasonably be desired by a man whose possession of enormous wealth deprived him of all other ambition on earth than that of presenting an aspect as solid as his fortune. He is not handsome, but quite sufficiently distinguished. He is long and thick. His complexion is ruddy. He wears a short mustache, and side whiskers which he keeps brushed straight down from his ears. I have mentioned a hundred millions in connection with him, but I do not estimate his wealth at that amount, though that would be a good guess as any. William B. could not get within several millions of the truth, if he tried, and the public lacks even his facilities of finding out. The uncertainty lies in the fact that their estate is almost wholly in houses and lots. There are over two thousand buildings, ranging in value from

HALF A MILLION DOWN TO A THOUSAND,

and it is a question of circumstances how much they could be sold for. Not since the original John Jacob died has there been any change in his policy of promptly investing the estate's increase in additional real estate. By that course alone the Astor wealth has grown from the single million or thereabouts which he made in trade. There is John Jacob Astor now—a brother of William B., and his equal in property, but in other respects subordinate. William Waldorff Astor, commonly called Willie, and now the United States Minister to Rome, is a son of the present John Jacob. A great deal of laughing is done at the Astor assumption of social superiority; but they are really a good enough family, and don't do any harm.

I don't suppose that the Astors have discovered a way to carry any of their riches into the other world. The only man I ever came across, who claimed to have solved that problem was in the City Prison, whence he was taken to an insane asylum. He had accumulated a few thousands, and his health was such as to convince him that he had not much left of life. He picked out the scriptural clause, "Lay up treasure in Heaven," and believed that he could obey. The process which he invented was to convert his wealth into paper money, and burn it prayerfully on an altar. He went so far as to build the altar, and kindle a sacrificial fire; but he had burned only ten dollars when his relatives forcibly deprived him of his religious liberty. CYMON.

A LONDON surgeon says, that only one fashionable woman in 500 can draw a full breath with all her cloths on, and that all women should give up tight lacing, and take Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup to strengthen their lungs.

DEMOCRATIC HARMONY.

Differences of Opinion on the Tariff Question,

But No Danger of a Fight Within the Party.

[Special to The Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, January 17.—Evidence that the Democrats in Congress do not propose to fight among themselves on the tariff question is multiplying. The Ohio platform, which was ratified by Pennsylvania, Virginia and other States, seems to find favor with the majority of the party. Ex-Senator Eaton, when asked to-day, whether he stood on the Ohio platform replied:

"Certainly. But," he added, "why not call it the Connecticut platform? In a letter which I wrote to the editor of the New York *World* two months before the Ohio Convention, which he published, I outlined the Ohio platform, as it is now called, and of course I can have no objection to it."

Mr. Eaton does not apprehend any strife within the party over the tariff.

Gen. Rosecrans said: "I know of no contention or bad feeling existing or threatened among the Democrats of the House. There will not be any rupture. No doubt there are people who would be glad to see it, but it won't work out that way. Nothing will be proposed in the way of tariff legislation that will tend to divide Democrats. Some of the newspapers talk about an impending rupture, and all that, but you know the papers want to have something to write about that will excite the public and make them sell. All the trouble existing in the Democratic party is so microscopical that only those anxious to have us disagree can discover it."

Representative Wilkins, of Ohio, said: "The Ohio platform is generally satisfactory to Democrats, and we will adhere to that. All this talk about a rupture in the party is without foundation."

Mr. McMillen, of Tennessee, said that he had not discovered any of that factional spirit which is attributed to his party. He scouts the idea of any split over the tariff.

Mr. Talbott, of Maryland, one of Mr. Randall's foremost friends and supporters, said: "There is no trouble in the party over the tariff, and there won't be any. Mr. Randall and his friends are not antagonizing any element of the party. No doubt Mr. Randall and some others will vote against some provisions o the proposed tariff bill, but I don't believe they will antagonize it as a whole. In the first place, Mr. Randall is not the man to lead a factional fight in his own party. He is too good a Democrat to do that. In the second place, he could not command the support of his friends if he tried it in a matter of that kind. Democrats will differ as to changes in the tariff upon some articles, and so will the Republicans. It is probable articles which some Democrats want reduced, others may want increased, as in the case of wool, but there will be no contention in the party about it. The Democrats, so far as I have been able to discover, are inclined to harmonize differences and avoid any wrangling."

OPPOSITION TO GOV. MURRAY, OF UTAH.

The term of Gov. Murray, of Utah, has expired, and the President has for sometime been considering the appointment of his successor. Mr. Murray is a candidate for reappointment, and he relies upon the notoriety he has secured in connection with the anti-polygamy agitation to keep him in office. Many objections are urged against Mr. Murray's reappointment, although his opponents do not seem to be a unit upon any candidate in opposition. It is charged that the Governor was not in accord with the members of the Polygamy Commission, and that a large share of the responsibility for their failure to do what was expected under the Elmunds act is properly changeable to him. The Governor's enemies say he is a vain man, disliked by a majority of the Gentiles as well the Mormons, and that the President would be glad of a reasonable excuse for appointing a new man in his place.

DELANEY GETS A PLACE.

Peter J. Pierce, Librarian of the Senate, called upon Secretary McCook to-day and said that he supposed his successor would soon be appointed and he desired to know at what time. Gen. McCook informed Mr. Pierce that he had been represented to him as an exceptionally faithful and efficient officer, and that it was his desire to retain him, but the party pressure was too great After a very pleasant conference Gen. McCook and Mr. Pierce agreed upon the 26th inst. as the time for the change. It is understood that the new Librarian will be a man from Colorado, backed by Senator Hill. John C. Delaney, who failed to get the place, will get a desk in the Secretary's office on the 25th, that will pay him nearly as well as the Library. The changes are going on rapidly, and will result in a clean sweep of the Democrats. So much for the civil service professions of the Republican Senators.

The latest word from the Maryland Senatorial fight is that Senator Groome is likely to be his own successor. Developments are expected to-morrow.

The convention to frame a national bankrupt act, adopted the Senate Lowell bill with a few verbal amendments.

Messrs Dravo and Anderson returned to Pittsburgh to-night.

MAHONE AND RIDDLEBERGER LOCK HORNS.

Mahone and Riddleberger, the Readjuster Senators from Virginia, do not get along agreeably. They have had a struggle over the appointment of a clerk under Secretary McCook. Mahone wanted to give the place to his son, Butler Mahone, while Riddleberger urged Frank H. Alfriend. Mahone has finally gained his point, the fact having been brought to the Secretary's notice that Alfriend soon after the close of the war wrote a book in which he denounced all the Union Generals except Meade and a few others as loafers or something of the sort. Al friend was a Confederate and the author of the eulogistic life of Jefferson Davis. McCook and his brothers were Union Generals, and he could not condone the offense. Butler Mahone will therefore get the place. To-day the Senators had another struggle on the Readjuster representation of Virginia on the Republican Congressional Committee. Both wanted the place, and Riddleberger was elected. On motion of Mahone this action was reconsidered, and the caucus adjourned until to-morrow without further action. Meanwhile Mahone hunted up a member named Bowen, who was absent to-day, and fixed him so that he can be elected at the next meeting. Riddleberger is, therefore, left out in the cold all around.

JUDGE LYNCH RULES.

Man and Wife Take the Short Route for Killing an Adopted Daughter.

DENVER, COL., January 19.—Some three months ago Mary Rose Matthews, a bright winsome little girl of ten years, was adopted from the Denver Catholic Orphans' Home by Mike Cuddihie and wife, living on a ranche ten miles from Ouray. Last Saturday little Rose suddenly died and was buried by the Cuddihies in a distant part of the ranche. The little girl was cruelly treated from the first, the neighbors said, and her mysterious death and hurried burial aroused their suspicions and the Coroner of Ouray was notified. He immediately repaired to the ranche, found the grave, exhumed the body, when unmistakable evidences of a cruel death were revealed, the body covered with knife wounds, one leg broken, the skull crushed, and the limbs frozen. She had no doubt been driven out in the winter storm to die.

Cuddihie and wife were immediately arrested and jailed yesterday. They were tried and found guilty of murder, and about 1 o'clock A. M. a band of masked men went to the hotel where Cuddihie and wife were held in custody, overpowered the Sheriff's guard and took the prisoners away. They both cried loudly for mercy, but as they had ever been deaf to the pleadings of little Rose for mercy, so the vigilantes closed their ears to the cries of the prisoners. They were taken outside of the town limits, where the woman was hung to the ridge-pole of a vacant cabin, while her husband was strung to the limb of a tree on the opposite side of the road. Their work done, the vigilantes retired quickly. The bodies were cut down and buried by the Coroner to-day. This was the first instance where a woman was lynched in Colorado.

CARLISLE'S RECEPTION.

The Speaker Highly Entertained By the Commonwealth Club.

After a Round of Sight-Seeing He Is Introduced to a Large Crowd of Democrats.

PHILADELPHIA, January 20.—John G. Carlisle, Speaker of the House of Representatives, was the guest of the Commonwealth Club last evening. The reception, which, ever since the invitations were issued, has called forth so much comment, both in the newspapers and in political circles was as great a success as the presence of three hundred prominent and enthusiastic Democrats, not only from Pennsylvania, but from New York State and from even as far away as Louisiana, could make it. Throughout the evening there was an absence of formality, a presence of good fellowship, and a prevalent comfortable feeling among possible orators from the fact that a mandate was issued to the effect that no speech-making would be expected or allowed.

Mr. Carlisle, from the moment he came into the city, was the recipient of attentions not only from members of the Commonwealth Club, who welcomed him long before the time set apart for the official reception, but from Democratic politicians generally, and many personal friends who are not Democrats. Colonel P. Lacy Goddard, Secretary of the Commonwealth Club, and M. Sellers, Jr., were appointed a committee to escort the club's guest from the National Capital. They accordingly went to Washington on Friday, and returned on that day by the train which reaches the Broad street station at 7 o'clock P. M., in company with Speaker Carlisle, Hon. Samuel J. Randall, ex-Governor Curtin, and Congressman Morrison. They were met at the depot by President Brinton Coxe, of the club, and conducted to the Lafayette Hotel where Mr. Carlisle was assigned to comfortable quarters.

SEEING THE SIGHTS.

Yesterday morning the party were up bright and early to visit some factories in the northern part of the city. They went to the Falls of Schuylkill in a special train furnished by the Reading railroad, and acquired by dint of going over a number of establishments, a healthy appetite for a little select dinner which took place at 6 o'clock last evening at the Lafayette, and which closed shortly before the opening of the reception. The dinner was given by Mr. Coxe, and the only guests in addition to those who came from Washington with Speaker Carlisle were the managers and officers of the Commonwealth Club Those who sat down were, besides Mr. Carlisle, the guest of the day, Samuel J. Randall, George F. Lee, Clement R. Wainwright, David W. Sellers, ex-Governor Curtin, Senator Gordon, John Huggard, Colonel Goddard, J. A. Keller, Congressman, Colonel Dechert, W. S. Thomas and Brinton Coxe. The bill of fare was one of the choicest that has lately been produced. After the remains of the banquet had been cleared away, David W. Sellers entertained the company with some stories, and before the party broke up the diners exchanged autographs.

THE EVENING RECEPTION.

The rooms of the club were festooned with garlands of flowers and the stairway leading up into the reception rooms was green on either side with feliage, among which were entwined dozens of beautiful white roses. It was shortly after 8 that the first guest arrived. At that hour Mr. Carlisle and his friends were still at the Lafayette. Nine o'clock came, and with it more guests, but it was half an hour later when the Speaker made his appearance. Just prior to this Brinton Coxe took his stand at a table in the front room, and prepared to formally welcome the gentleman to whom the reception was tendered. When finally Mr. Carlisle came he passed through a crowd of gentlemen, most of whom failed to recognize him. There was not a cheer or the the least sign of applause when the Speaker stepped up and, as a mere formality, grasped the hand of the club's President, from whom he had just parted in the lobby of the Lafayette. It was whispered around soon afterwards that Mr. Carlisle was there, and the crowd around the table at which it was known he would take his stand grew denser. Presently a man among the many shouted out "Hello, Carlisle!" and this was the signal for a stream of gentlemen to come up and be presented. Among the first to welcome him was Governor Pattison.

SOCIAL FESTIVITIES.

Shortly after 10 o'clock the programme was slightly varied. At the back of the reception rooms was an apartment where an elaborate collation had been arranged, and where there were champagne and other wines standing in metallic coolers on the floor. The curtains were drawn aside and the table stood revealed in all its attractiveness. Mr. Carlisle accepted the arm of Mr. Coxe, and was presently occupied with chicken salad, croquettes and various denominations of ice cream. The remainder of the guests clustered around the board and festivities of a gustatory character were carried on until far into the morning.

The sleet was falling and day was almost breaking when the last guest stepped out of the club house. Mr. Carlisle, after speaking to almost everyone in a friendly way, was profuse in his thanks to the club's officers, and, before retiring for the night, expressed his great gratification at the reception. He referred to the excellent representation among those who were there, and, bidding the clubmen "good-night," amid a chorus of cheers and best wishes, stepped into his hotel.

HOW much easier it is to keep well since we have PERUNA to protect us.

CHARLES LEE was buried in the Warrenton, Va., Cemetery more than a half century ago. The other day, a tablet, with the inscription that follows, was placed there in his memory: "Chas. Lee. 1815. Aged 57 years. Attorney Gen. United States from 1795 to 1801."

TWO OR THREE COLDS IN SUCCESSION will often establish the seeds of Consumption in the system, converting what was originally a simple, curable affection, into one generally fatal. While ordinary prudence therefore, makes it the business of every one to take care of a Cold until it is got rid of, intelligent experience presents a remedy in Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, thoroughly adapted to remove speedily all Coughs and Colds, and equally effective in the primary stages of Consumption, Asthma and Bronchitis.

PRESIDENT BARTLEY, of Dartmouth College, has received a copy of the will of the late M. Hall Gartin, of New York, who bequeathed $50,000 to Dartmouth College. It was an unconditional gift.

Coughs and Hoarseness.—The irritation which induces coughing immediately relieved by the use of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" Sold only in boxes

MRS. BOOTH, the mother of Edwin Booth, the actor, was injured by a fall in New York on Wednesday. Her age, eighty years, makes the injury sustained quite serious.

HALE'S HONEY of Horehound and Tar cures coughs, bronchitis, and consumption.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

DR. BLISS says that the brief letter which President Garfield wrote his mother was the only piece of continuous writing he did during his sickness.

Another Life Saved.

J. C. GRAY, of Louisville, Ala., writes us:

I have been using your DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, and I can say of a truth it is far superior to any other Lung Preparation in the world. My mother was confined to her bed four weeks with a cough, and had every attention by as good physicians as there are in the country, and they all failed to effect a cure; but when I got one bottle of your DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, she began to mend right away. I can say in truth that IT WAS THE MEANS OF SAVING HER LIFE. I know of five cases that Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam has cured, and my mother is better now than she has been before for twenty years.

Henry's Carbolic Salve

is the BEST SALVE for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all kinds of Skin Eruptions, Freckles and Pimples. Get HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE, as all others are counterfeits. Price 25 cents.

GOVERNOR HOADLY, of Ohio, is greatly troubled with insomania.

PE-RU-NA

$1.000 will be paid if any impurities or mineral substances are found in PERUNA, or for any case it will not cure or help. PERUNA is purely a vegetable compound, and it is not equalled by all other medicines combined. Strong language, but it is true. PERUNA is more extensively prescribed by honest physicians than any other half dozen remedies known to the profession. PERUNA positively cures Consumption, Chronic Catarrh, and all Lung and Heart diseases. Ask your Druggist for Dr. Hartman's pamphlet on the "Ills of Life," gratis. For Piles and Pelvic Diseases, take

Sold by All Druggists

MAN-A-LIN.

NEW YORK, March 21, 1882.

MESSRS. FLEMING BROS.—Gentlemen: Your kind favor of letter and box of Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills received, for which please accept my sincere thanks.

I have waited until I had tested their merits, and have used all but four or five, and can truly say they are invaluable, having received more benefit from their use than any pills I have used, and in fact, derived more real benefit than any medicine used in a long time. I suffered with an inactive liver, constipated bowels, catarrhal troubles, pain in back, eruptions on face, and general debility, all of which are greatly better. I may add piles. I am still troubled with an affection of the eyelid, a secretion at night and swollen, and red; if anything you think of would benefit please mention. I have recommended your pills to several of my friends, and can be referred to by letter.

GENTLEMEN—Having experienced the beneficial effects of Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, prepared by you, I take great pleasure in recommending them to the public. I feel warranted in saying that they are a certain cure for liver complaints and all bilious diseases, no matter how difficult or long standing. I myself was afflicted with this dreadful disease for over two years, and, oh! how thankful I am that I heard of these Pills. I purchased three boxes, and before I had finished the third box was completely cured. I verily believe but for Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills I should have now been in my grave; but as it is, I am now enjoying the best of health, and stand a living witness of the efficiency of Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills. Besides restoring my health, I consider that I have saved in pocket some two or three hundred dollars physicians' fees.

This testimony I give you with the greatest pleasure, and hope it may do something towards making those invaluable Pills known to all who are suffering with liver complaint.

WILLIAM HISS,
Traveler in Western New York.

HUFMAN P. O., W. VA.

MESSRS. FLEMING BROS.—Gentlemen: I am glad to inform you that Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills are the best in use, I believe, for liver, stomach, kidney, and all other chronic diseases. I have been afflicted with all those diseases, and they have relieved me more than all the remedies that I have used, and I have spent about two hundred dollars with the doctors in the last six years, and have used nearly all kinds of pills before I used these. Yours truly

JAMES COONTS,
Hufman P. O., Harlor Co., W. Va.

The only Genuine McLane's Pills are the DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, manufactured by FLEMING BROTHERS, 24 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Look for the signatures of C McLane and Fleming Bros.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, January 23, 1884.

Money still continues easy, with an abundance of capital to meet all demands. Loans on oil certificates were made at 6@8 per cent, with the bulk of the business at 7 per cent. Rates of discount are steady at 6@7 per cent. Call loans on prime collateral paper brought 5@6 per cent. Good business paper was given at 7@9½ per cent. A number of applications for Chicago exchange were heard of, the demand coming probably from the cattle shipping and pork packing interests. Currency still continues very plenty, the banks having much more on hand than they need.

Business among the stock brokers was quiet. George B. Hill & Co. report sales of Pittsburgh compromise 4s at 101 and interest; Allegheny Valley income 7s at 33, and Fort Pitt Incline Plane Company stock, but the figures could not be ascertained, they being strictly private; 35 shares of Allegheny National Bank were disposed of at private terms. A small lot of New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company was sold at 69 to fill out a block. Fifty shares of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway stock were disposed of at 90.

The report of the clearing house shows a slight increase over yesterday's, the exchanges being $1,612,422 94, and the balances $236,948 26

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

The following quotations of the Philadelphia stocks have been furnished by George I. Whitney, banker, No. 16 Sixth street:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania R. R.	58½	58¼
Reading R. R.	28 13-16	29⅛
Pitts., Titusville & Buffalo	9	9¼
Lehigh Valley	66¼	67
United Co.'s, N. J.	195	.....
Cent. Trans. Co	35	.....
A. V. R. R. 7-30s	122	.....
F., C. & S. L. bonds	122	.....
N. Pacific, com	20½	20¾
N. Pacific, pref	40¾	40¼
Lehigh Nav.	44½	45
Philadelphia & Erie	18½	.....
N. Central R. W.	58¾	.....

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, January 23.—Money market easy at 1½@2½ per cent.; closed firm and unchanged at 2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4@8½ per cent. Sterling Exchange—Bankers' bills firm at 484½; demand 487¼.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments were a fraction lower for 4s coupon at last call.

3 per cents	100	5s coupons	125¼
4½s coupon	114¼	Pacific 6s '95	128½

STOCKS.

In Railways West Shore 5s declined from 55¾ to 55½, and Oregon Navigation firsts from 104⅜ to 104. Oregon Improvement firsts, which sold at 75 early in the day, were offered down to 60 near the close. Kansas and Texas generals rose to 80¾, closing at 30, and Texas Pacific Roi's to 73.

State bonds were steady.

Northern Pacific, Oregon Trans-Continental and Oregon Navigation were weak points to-day. Otherwise the stock market showed considerable strength. Unfavorable rumors and the attack of bears forced down the prices of stocks in the Northern Pacific system. The decline in these shares weakened margins and brought out the long stock which sustained the downward movement. The advance in the remainder of the list and apparent determination to cut aloof from Northern Pacific were the features early in the afternoon. Near the close, however, the general list became affected and prices fell off ¼ to 1¾ per cent. The market closed steady for some shares and lower for others. As compared with last night's close, prices in Canada Southern, Lake Shore, Denver, Kansas and Texas, Morris and Essex, Reading, Omaha, Wabash, Texas Pacific, Western Union and Manitoba are ¼ to 2¼ per cent. lower, while Canadian Pacific, Central Pacific, Northwestern, St. Paul common and preferred, Lackawanna, Louisville and Nashville, New York Central, Delaware and Hudson are ⅜ to ½ per cent. higher. Illinois Central, Missouri Pacific, Erie and Union Pacific are unchanged. Northern Pacific was 2⅜ per cent. lower, at 20¾; preferred 4¾, at 41; Oregon Trans-Continental 4¾, at 17½, and Oregon Navigation 7⅜, at 80½. C., C., C. & I. declined 2 per cent., to 58; Ontario and Western 1, to 11, and Wells Fargo 4, to 165. Chesapeake and Ohio rose ½, to 14½; first preferred 1¼, to 22¼; Houston and Texas 1, to 46, and Pullman Palace 1, to 110½.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange listed the following securities: $860,000 Milwaukee and St. Paul Central railway division 5s; $120,000 do. Wisconsin and Minnesota 5s; $3,964,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of Northern railway of California and $2,432,000 second mortgage bonds of Kansas and Texas Railroad Company. A like amount of the last named company incomes will be retired.

TRANSACTIONS

aggregated 527,000 shares as follows: Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 45,000; Denver and Rio Grande, 6,000; Erie, 9,000; Kansas and Texas, 8,000; Lake Shore, 13,000; Louisville and Nashville, 13,000; Missouri Pacific, 10,000; Northwestern, 9,000; New York Central, 13,000; Northern Pacific, 132,000; Reading, 5,000; St. Paul, 87,000; Texas Pacific, 8,000; Union Pacific, 36,000; Western Union, 15,000; Oregon Trans-Continental, 60,000; Oregon Navigation, 10,000; Wabash, 8,000.

Following were the closing quotations:

Central Pacific 1st	111¾	Lake Shore	94⅜
Erie 2ds	88¼	L. & N.	44⅝
Lehigh & Wilkes	103	L. & N. A.	25
La. Consols	75	M. & C. 1st pref	10
Missouri 6s	104	Do 2nd	5
St. Joseph	110	M. & Charleston	32
St. P. & S. C.	116½	Michigan Central	86¾
Tennessee 6s	37⅝	M. & St. L.	15⅝
Do new	37½	Do pref	31
Tex. Pac. L. G.	41	Missouri Pacific	86½
Do Rio G. div.	73	M. & O.	8¾
Union 1st	113½	M. & E.	121
Land Grants	103½	N. & Chat.	48
Sinking Funds	117½	N. J. Central	87
Virginia 6s	40	N. & W. pref	38
Do consols ex	41	Northern Pacific	20¾
Do deferred	9	Do pref	40⅝
Adams Express	128	C. & Northwestern	114⅜
Allegheny Central	12	Do pref	142
A. & T. Haute	35	N. Y. Central	124¾
Do preferred	87	Ohio Central	25⅜
American Express	92	O. & M.	22
B. C. R. & N.	70	Do pref	90
Canada Pacific	57⅜	Ontario & West	10⅞
Canada Southern	49¾	Oregon & Trans-C.	17⅜
Central Pacific	64⅛	Pacific Mail	41⅜
C. & O.	14	Panama	98
Do 1st pref	23	P., D. & E.	13
Do 2d pref	10	Pittsburgh	134¾
C. & A.	136	Pullman	109¾
Do pref	140	Reading	45⅜
C., B. & Q.	119¾	Rock Island	116
C., St. L. & N. O.	82½	St. L. & S. F.	19
C., St. L. & P.	8	Do pref	39
Do pref	30	Do 1st, pref	87
C. S. & C.	35	C. M. & St. Paul	89¼
C. & C.	98	Do pref	114½
Del. & Hudson	95½	St. P., M. & M.	103
Del. & Lack	135⅜	St. P. & Omaha	28½
Denver & Rio G.	19	Do pref	88½
Erie	25¼	Texas Pacific	16
Do pref	68	Union Pacific	74⅜
East Tennessee	9¾	U. S. Express	58½
Do pref	11	W., St. L. & P.	14½
Ft. Wayne	131½	Do pref	30¾
H. & St. Jo.	38½	Fargo	165
Do pref	88½	Western Union	72¾
Harlem	192	Homestake	9½
H. & Texas	45	Iron Silver	206
Illinois Central	134⅜	Ontario	29
Ind., B. & W.	15½	Quicksilver	4¾
K. & Texas	17⅜	Do pref	22
L. E. & W.	15	Sutro	16

*Asked.

THE MINING MARKET

continues active, strong and prices generally higher. Sonora Consolidated advanced to 12, Robinson Consolidated to 30, Little Chief to 54, Bulwer to 195@190, and Eureka Consolidated to 2. Green Mountain declined to 1.75, Northern Belle to 45, Harlem to 10. Bodie sold 50 shares at 9½.

STATE OF TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, January 23, 1884.

Flour and Grain.

Business in the flour trade is very meagre and prices remain unchanged. However, a livelier trade is looked for within the next few days. Grain remains quiet, with but little business done. On 'Change to-day there were but three car loads of ear corn sold. They were sold by sample at 55c, a slight advance from that sold yesterday.

FLOUR—Fancy Minnesota patent $7 00@7 25; winter wheat, patent, $7 00@7 25; fancy family winter, $6 00@6 25; choice family (choice red winter) $5 75@6 00; XX family (medium winter), $5 50@5 75; XXX bakers' (Minnesota), $5 75@6 00; XX bakers' (Wisconsin) $5 50@5 75. Cornmeal, 75@80c. Oatmeal—Common brands, $5 50@6 00 per barrel; fancy, $6 75@7 00. Rye flour, $4 00@4 25. Buckwheat, $4 50. The above quotations are in wood; 25c off these prices in sacks.

WHEAT—Fultz, $1 07@1 09.

CORN—Old mixed shelled 54@56c; old yellow shelled 60@61c; high mixed 58@60c; new mixed 51@54c; new dry H. M. 55@57c; new yellow ear 60@62c; new mixed ear 55@57c.

OATS—Prime, 41½@42½c. rejected white, good, 40@41c; mixed, 38@40c.

RYE—We quote western at 60@66c; Pennsylvania new, 65@66c.

BARLEY—York State and Canada, 90c@$1 00; western, 68@70c.

MILL FEED—Bran, $18 00@20 00 per ton; middlings, $20 00@23 00; chopped feed, $23 00@24 00.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, on track, $10 50@11 00; loose timothy, from country wagons, $12 00@14 00.

Country Produce.

Trade in country produce is very quiet at unchanged prices. If the weather still keeps moderating a better business may be anticipated in a few days.

APPLES—We quote common at $2 00@2 50; good sound stock $2 50@3 00; choice stock $3 50@3 75 per barrel.

BEANS—Prime medium $2 25@2 35 per bushel; prime marrowfats $2 75@3 00 per bushel; prime navies $2 35@2 40; Limas 5¾@6c.

BUTTER—Choice country 25@28c; prime 22@23c; common to medium 8@9c; fancy creamery 37@40c.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 33@35c ₱ lb.

BROOMCORN—Green Hurl, Texas 8½c; green well to hurl, 7½@8c; green carpet, 7½@8c; green self-working 6¾@7½c; green short 6@6½c; Tennessee red tip, self-working, 7c; Illinois do. 5½@6c; old short, good color 5c; old rough 4@4½c; crooked 4@5c.

CHEESE—Ohio factory, best, 13@14½c; skims, 5@8c; York Goshen, 14@15c; Sweitzer, 15@16c.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, sliced; 7@8c; evaporated, 13@14c; quarters, 6@6½c; peaches, halves, 6@7c; peeled, 12@15c; cherries, 18@22c; raspberries, 28@32c; blackberries, 10@11c.

EGGS—No. 1 Pennsylvania and Ohio fresh in barrels or cases, 33@35c; pickled 22@23c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$3 50@3 75 per cwt.

CRANBERRIES—Choice fancy per crate $3 50@4 00; Jersey, in barrels, $11 00@12 00; Western do. $12 00@15 00.

MINCE MEAT—6½@7½c per pound.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Messina oranges, boxes, $2 50@3 25; Valencia do. cases, $6@6 50; lemons, $3 00@3 50; bananas, $2 00, $2 50@3 00 per bunch.

FEATHERS—Live geese, 63@65c in packages; in small lots, 4@5c more.

ONIONS—Per barrel, $1 50@1 65.

POTATOES—On track, 42@45c; from store 45@50c per bushel, according to size and condition. Sweet potatoes—Jerseys, $4 50@4 75 per bbl; Southern $3 25 to $3 50.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 6½@6½c per pair; dressed, 13@14c per ₱ lb. Turkies, 17 to 18c per ₱ lb. Geese, 65 to 75c each. Ducks, 13@15c per ₱ lb.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales at 6½@7½c per ₱ lb.

PEANUTS—Choice Tennessee, 8½@9c; Virginia, 9@9½c, roasted, $2 00@2 50 per bush; chestnuts, $3 50@4 00 per bushel for choice.

SWEET CORN—We quote dried at 5@7c per ₱ lb; pop corn 4@5c per ₱ lb.

HOMINY—We quote at $3 25@3 50 per barrel.

HONEY—Choice new clover, one pound packages, 18@20c; large packages, 15@16c.

TALLOW—City, 8@8¼c; country, 7@7½c.

SWEET CIDER—Country, $5 00@6 00 per barrel; sand refined, $8 50@9 00.

MAPLE SYRUP—New, 90c@$1 00 per gallon.

SEEDS—Timothy, $1 50@1 60 per bushel; clover, small, $5 50@6 00; blue-grass, $1 60.

SALT—No. 1, $1 00; No. 1 extras, $1 10; dairy, $1 40; C, $1 20; Globe fertilizer, $1 35; the regular discount on car load lots.

RAGS—White cotton, 2@2½c; mixed, 1½@1¾c; all wool, 1½@1¾c.

WOOL—Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, 30@35c.

Groceries.

Groceries remain unchanged, with a moderate amount of business done. Canned goods are still active, but prices are unchanged.

Green Coffees.		Do assort'd papers	5
Fancy Rio	15 @15½	Do do ¼ papers	6¾
Choice Rio	14 @14½	Salsoda, in kegs	1¾
Prime Rio	13 @13½	*Fruit Cans.*	
Good Rio	12½@	Per gross	$4 50@4 75
Ordinary Rio	11 @	*Spices (whole.)*	
Java	29 @32	Cloves	18@
Roasted Coffees.		Alspice	10@
In papers	17 @17½	Cassia	10@
In bulk	15@16½	Pepper	15@20
Lower grades	13½@14	Nutmegs	65@80
Java in pa'rs	21 @23	*New Orleans Molasses.*	
Java in bulk	29 @32	Choice new	56@58
Sugar.		Strictly prime	53@54
Standard A	8 @	*Candles.*	
Palace A	7½@	Star, full w'gt	14 @
Windsor A	7¾@	Stearine	12 @
Ridgewood A	7¾@	Mould, ₱ set	@
Refined yel'w	6¾@7	*Salt.*	
Granulated	8¼@	No. 1 ₱ bbl	$1 00
Crushed	9 @	Extra	1 10
Cut loaf	9 @	Dairy	1 40
Powdered	8¼@	Coarse Cyst, Salt	1 25
Syrups.		*Starch.*	
Choice Maple	33@	Gloss	6½@8½
Prime do	31@32	Corn	7½@8
Choice sugar sr'p	36@	*Rice.*	
Prime do do	35@	Louisiana	6 @6¾
Good do do	35@	Carolina	6¾@7
Blackstrap mo'lass	20@	Head rice	7¼@7¾
Soda.			
Bi. Carb, in kegs	3¾@4¼		

CANNED GOODS.

Marrow fat peas	$1 75@	Lo's beans, 2lb, best	1 15
Soak peas	75	Soak do do	80
Raspberries	1 45	String do do	80
Strawberries	1 00@1 20	Pumpkins do	1 05
Gooseberries	@1 60	Dam'n plums, 2 ₱	1 10
Pineapples	1 45@1 55	Greengage	1 20
Standard p's	1 75@2 00	Egg do	1 60
Pickles, ½ bbls	3 75	Libby's s. c. beef 2 ₱ doz	2 85
Do bbls	6 50	Tomatoes	90@ 95
Winslow's corn	1 25	Salmon, 1 ₱	1 50@1 60
Baker's do	1 15	Blackberries	1 00
McMurray's do	1 25		
Red cherries	1 30		

FOREIGN FRUITS.

Lay'r raisins, new	2 50	Sicily filberts	14 c
Lon. Lay's do	2 60	Smyrna figs	15@18 c
Muscatels do	2 25	Maccaroni	8½@12½c
New Valencia do	7 c	Vermicelli	8½@12½c
Old Sultanas	12 c	Tapioco	4½c
New do	11 c	Brazil nuts	5 c
Dates	7 c	Lemons ₱ box	4 00
Currants	5½@6	Cocoanuts ₱ box	7 00
Prunes, new	5½@6 c	Lemon peel ₱ lb	14c
Almonds Lan'doc	25 c	Pecans	12½c
Do Ivica	22 c	Sago	5 c
Do shelled	40 c	Cit'n peel ₱ lb	16½c
Walnuts, Naples	20 c	Almonds, Sicily	7 00

Provisions.

Green meats are still in demand at good prices. The remainder of the market is unchanged, with a fair amount of business done.

Canvass or Plain.

Extra S. C. Hams, 12 ₱s and over	13 c
Do do do 14 to 18 ₱s	13½c
Do do do 14 ₱s and under	13½c
Extra S. C. Shoulders	9 c
Do do Breakfast bacon	10½c
Do do Dried beef, in sets	15½c
Do do do knuckles and ribs	17½c
Do do do all flats	14½c
Bacon shoulders	7½c
Short clear sides	10 c
Mess pork, ½ bbl	$16 00
Do short cut family, 45 to 50 pieces	16 00
Lard, refined, summer use, in tcs	9½c
Do half bbls	10 c
Do in buckets	10½c
Do in tubs	10¼c
Do 3 ₱ tin pails, 60 ₱s in case	11½c
Do 5 ₱ " " " "	11½c
Do 10 ₱ " " " "	10¼c
Extra lard oil	70 c
Miners' oil	49 c

Fish.

Extra No.'1 mess mackerel	$17 00@
Extra No. 1 shore do	16 00@
Extra No. 2 shore do	15 00@
No. 2 large bay	13 00@
No. 2 medium do	12 00@
No. 3 large do	12 00@
No. 3 medium	11 00@
No. 3 small	9 00@
Split Labrador herring	8 00@
Split shore do	7 00@
Roun do	5 75@
White fish, ₱ half bbl., 100	7 00@
Lake trout, ₱ 100	5 50@
Lake pickerel, ₱ 100	4 50@
Lake herring, ₱ 100	2 50@ 3 00
George's codfish	6 00@ 9 00
Medium do	4 25@
Boneless codfish	5 00@
Halibut (smoked)	15@
No. 1 herring, ₱ box	35@
Smoked bloater, ₱ box	1 10@ 1 25
Sardines, domestic, ¼ box	6 75@
Sardines, domestic, ½ box	10 75@
Sardines, French, ¼'s, ₱ case	12 00@
Sardines, French, ½'s, ₱ case	19 00@
Codfish balls, 2 ₱ cans	2 40@

Leather.

The trade in leather is not brisk but is fair for this time of year, this being the dull season. Prices are slightly changed from last quotations.

Best city oak sole, heavy, 35@37c per pound; best city oak sole leather, light, 33@35c per pound; red sole leather No. 1, heavy 26@28c per pound; red sole No. 1, medium 25@26c per pound; red sole leather, good damaged, 23@24c per pound; rough leather, oak, 20@24c per pound; city harness leather, No. 1, 36@37c per pound; city harness leather, No. 2, 33@34c; fair skirting, 37@39c per pound; fair bridle and line leather, $4 50@7 00 per side; country harness leather, 26@30c per pound; padskins, No. 1, $5 50@6 50 per dozen; sapron, large, $9 50@10 50 per dozen. Tallow, 6½@7c

OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, January 23, 1884.

MESSRS. Dilworth & Ogden, brokers, furnish THE POST the following quotations prevailing at the Oil Exchange.

Opening	$1 08¾	Lowest	$1 08¾
Highest	1 09¾	Close	1 09¾

	Barrels
United shipments	55,376
Average United shipments	44,306
Tidewater shipments	4,815
Average Tidewater shipments	4,298
Charters	45,258
Average charters	30,287
United runs	61,650
Tidewater runs	8,710
Average runs for both lines	83,796
Exchange stock—$175 bid; $200 asked.	
Clearances	7,314,000
N. Y. refined, 9½c. Antwerp, 21½.	

HOME TRADE.

Refined, 110 deg	8½c
Headlight, 150 deg	10c
Ohio test oil, 120 deg. flash	9c
Elaine, jobbers' prices	15½c

BRADFORD, January 23.—Petroleum stronger; total runs Tuesday, 64,424 barrels; total shipments, 8,966 barrels; charters, 69,068 barrels; clearances, 9,684,000 barrels. United Pipe Line certificates opened at $1 08; closed at $1 09¾; highest price, $1 09¾; lowest, $1 08¾.

TITUSVILLE, January 23.—Opening at $1 08¾; highest, $1 10¾; lowest $1 08¾; closed at $1 09¾; shipments, 59,000 barrels; charters, 69,000 barrels.

OIL CITY, January 23.—Petroleum opened at $1 08¾; closed at $1 09¾; highest, $1 10¾; lowest, $1 08¾; sales, 3,046,000 barrels; clearances, 12,888,000 barrels; runs, 73,300 barrels; shipments, 55,376 barrels; charters, 69,068 barrels.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago—JANUARY 23.—Flour dull and unchanged.

WHEAT—In fair demand; opened stronger and higher, closed at inside prices; early advanced ⅛@¼c, later declined 1½c, and closed ⅛c under yesterday. Sales ranged 80¾@91c, closed at 82¾c; February 90¾@91⅝c, closed at 90¾c; March 91@92¼c, closed at 91c; May 97⅜@98¼c, closed at 97½c; June 94¾@95⅝c, closed at 95¼c; No. 2 Chicago spring 90¾@91c, closed at 80½c; No. 3 74@80c; No. 2 red winter 90@$1 00.

CORN—In good demand; opened ½c higher, declined 1c, and closed ⅛c lower January and May than yesterday; cash 52¾@53¼c, closed at 52¾c; February 53@54¼c, closed at 53¾@53⅝c; March 53¾@54¾c, closed at 53¾@53⅝c; April 52¾@53¼c, closed at 52¾c; May 56¾@57⅛c, closed at 56¾c; June 56@56c, closed at 56c.

OATS—Dull; opened strong and higher, closed at inside prices; cash 32¾c; February 32¼@32⅜c, closed at 32¼c; March 32¾@33¼c, closed 33⅛c; April 32¼@32¾c, closed at 32¼c; May 36¾@37¼c, closed at 37c.

RYE—Quiet at 57c.

BARLEY—Quiet and firm at 60c.

FLAXSEED—Weaker at $1 51 on track.

PORK—Demand active; opened strong and higher, closed at inside prices, early advanced 20@25c, declined 10@15c, closed quiet; cash $15 20@15 37½; February $15 20@15 25, closed at $15 20@15 22½; March $15 50@15 58, closed at $15 37½@15 40; April $15 70; May $15 80@15 85, closed at $15 72½@15 75.

LARD—Demand fair and market firm; cash 8.85@8.87½c; January 8.85c; February 8.90@9.00c, closed at 8.87½@8.90c; March 8.97½@9.00c, closed at 8.97½@9.00c; April 9.12½@9.17½c; May 9.17½@9.20c, closed at 9.17½@9.20.

BULKMEATS—Firm; shoulders 6.50c; short rib 8.15c; short clear 8.40c.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

EGGS—20@30c.

Receipts—Flour, 22,000 barrels; wheat, 41,000 bushels; corn, 295,000 bushels; oats, 134,000 bushels; rye, 6,000 bushels; barley, 35,000 bushels.

Shipments—Flour, 17,000 barrels; wheat, 46,000 bushels; corn, 158,000 bushels; oats, 85,000 bushels; rye, 4,700 bushels; barley, 23,000 bushels.

Latest—Call Board.

WHEAT—Sales 2,500,000 bushels; February declined ⅛c; March and May declined ⅜c.

CORN—Sales 450,000 bushels; February declined ⅜c; May declined ½c; May declined ⅛c.

OATS—Sales 280,000 bushels; February declined ⅜c; March declined ¼c; May declined ⅛c.

PORK—Sales 21,000 barrels; February declined 5c; March declined 7½c; May declined 20c.

LARD—Sales 6,500 tierces; advanced 25@30c; March and May declined 2½c.

New York, JANUARY 23.—Flour dull and unchanged; receipts, 17,000 barrels; exports, 5,000 barrels. Wheat—spot lots without quotable change; options opened ½@¾c higher, but afterwards weaker, declined ⅝@1⅛c; closing dull and heavy; receipts, 32,000 bushels; exports, 8,000 bushels; No. 2 Chicago 93c; ungraded white 86c@$1 00; No. 2 red January, sales of 40,000 bushels at $1 03@1 03⅝, closing at $1 03; February, sales of 592,000 bushels at $1 04@1 04⅝, closing at $1 04; March, sales of 1,544,000 bushels at $1 06⅝@1 07⅝c closing at $1 06⅝; April, sales of 416,000 bushels at $1 09@1 10, closing at $1 09¾; May, sales of 2,664,000 bushels at $1 11⅝@1 12⅝, closing at $1 11⅝; June, sales of 120,000 bushels at $1 12@1 13⅝, closing at $1 12. Corn—Options opened ½@⅝c higher, but afterwards lost the advance, declined ¼@⅝c, closing weak; receipts, 92,000 bushels; exports, 1,200 bushels; ungraded 58@62c; No. 3, 54c; steamer 57@59c; No. 2 61¾@62¾c; steamer white 52c; No. 2 white 60c; No. 2 January 61¾@61¾c, closing at 61¾c; February 61¾@62c, closing at 61¾c; March 62@62⅝c, closing at 62⅜c; April 64@64¼c, closing at 64c; May 65¾@66c, closing at 65¾c. Oats a shade higher; receipts, 28,000 bushels; exports, 62 bushels; western mixed 40@41c; white western 42@47c. Hay quiet and unchanged. Hops—Demand fair and market firm for medium and low grades. Coffee—Spot fair; Rio firm at 12@12⅝c; options 10@10 points higher and fairly active; Rio No. 7 spot at 10.75c; sales of 750 bags Rio No. 7 January at 10.25c; 3,500 bags February at 10.25@10.35c; 7,000 bags March at 10.45@10.55c; 8,000 bags April at 10.60@10.75c; 8,750 bags May at 10.75@10.85c; 5,000 bags June at 10.80@10.90c; 1,500 bags July at 10.90@11.00. Sugar steady; refined firm; yellow 8½@8¾c; powdered 8¾@8¾c; granulated 7 13-16@7⅞c. Molasses quiet and steady. Rice firm and moderate demand. Petroleum firm; United $1 08¾; crude 8@8¼c. Rosin dull. Eggs—Demand fair and market firm. Pork stronger and quiet; new mess $14 75@15 12½. Lard steady; prime steam 9.20c; January, 9.20@9.22c; February, 9.20@9.25c; March, 9.25@9.30c; April, 9.34@9.42c; May, 9.46@9.57c; June, 9.47@9.58c; July 9.58@9.66c. Butter quiet and unchanged. Cheese firm and fairly active; Western flat 11@12½c. Lead dull and heavy; common and refined $4 20@4 30.

Toledo, JANUARY 23.—Wheat opened higher and closed easier; No. 1 white $1 04½; No. 2, 97c; No. 2 red cash 96¾@$1 03, January 96¾c; February 97c; March 99c; May $1 03¾; June $1 04. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 cash and January 54c asked; February 54½c asked; May 58¾c asked; rejected 52c; No. 3 grade 46c. Oats quiet; No. 2 white 37c; No. 2 cash and January 35c; May 37½. Rye—No. 2, 58c. Cloverseed dull; prime cash and January $5 80 asked; February $5 85 asked; No. 2 $5 50. Hogs $7 00. Receipts—Wheat, 26,000 bushels; corn, 22,000 bushels; oats, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 7,000 bushels; corn, 17,000 bushels; oats, 5,000 bushels.

Cincinnati—JANUARY 23.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat steady; cash $1 02¾; March $1 04. Corn firm; No. 2, 51½c. Oats steady at 36¼@37c. Rye slow at 61½@62c. Barley steady and unchanged. Pork quiet and firm at $15 25@15 50. Lard firm at 8.80c. Bulk meats stronger; shoulders 6¾c; short rib 8c; short clear 9c. Whisky firm at $1 14. Butter steady and unchanged.

Leather Market.

NEW YORK, January 23.—Leather—demand fair and market firm; hemlock sole 21½@23c.

Turpentine.

NEW YORK, January 23.—Turpentine weaker at 34½c.

THE CATTLE MARKET.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, January 23, 1884.

Messrs. Huff, Hazelwood & Imhoff, one of the most reliable firms in the trade in this vicinity, furnish THE POST the following report of the market prices:

Cattle—Sales of cattle this week have been light, but the market has been active with a good demand. We quote:

Prime 1,400 to 1,500 ₱s	$6 60@6 80
Good 1,200 to 1,300 ₱s	6 00@6 25
Fair 1,000 to 1,100	5 25@5 75

Hogs—The receipts of hogs have been light, with a fairly active market. Sales were made at the following prices:

Philadelphias	$5 40@5 65
Yorkers	5 80@6 10
Roughs	4 50@5 50

Sheep—The supply of sheep for the week has been light and the market fair. The market, however, closed a little weak to-day, at the following prices:

Extra, 100 to 110 ₱s	$5 25@5 50
Good, 90 to 95 ₱s	4 65@5 00
Fair, 80 to 85 ₱s	4 00@4 50
Common, 65 to 75 ₱s	2 50@3 00
Lambs	4 50@6 25

Chicago—JANUARY 23.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports:

Live hogs—Receipts, 23,000 head; shipments, 5,000 head; market strong and 10c higher; packing $5 40@5 95; packing and shipping $5 90@6 50; light $5 35@6 00; skips $4 00@5 25.

Cattle—Receipts, 7,000 head; shipments, 2,600 head; good to choice shipping $5 65@6 10; common to medium $3 00@5 50.

Sheep—Receipts, 5,000 head; shipments, 4,200 head; market steady; inferior to fair $3 00@4 00 per cwt.; medium to good $4 00@5 00; choice to extra $4 10@6 00.

New York—JANUARY 23.—Beeves—Receipts, 3,300 head, including 700 head for exportation; market active and higher; good steers advanced 1@c dressed weight; common to medium advanced about $1 00 per head; common to good sold at $5 60@7 00 per cwt.; prime and extra $7 10@7 50; bulls $4 00@5 50; coarse oxen $5 25@5 65.

Sheep—Receipts, 5,300 head; market dull; poor to prime sheep $4 00@6 50 per cwt.; lambs $6 00@7 50; choice export wethers $6 75 per cwt.

Hogs—Receipts, 7,000 head; none for sale alive; market nominally firm at $5 00@6 35.

Kansas City, Mo.—JANUARY 23.—*The Live Stock Journal* reports:

Cattle—Receipts, 1,800 head; good grades active and firm; others steady; native steers of 1,245 to 1,371 pounds, $5 25@6 15; others unchanged.

Hogs—Receipts, 6,000 head; market firmer and 10c higher; lots of 213 to 425 pounds at $5 75@6 25.

Sheep—Receipts, 800 head; market steady; natives, 105 to 119 pounds at $3 75@4 65.

St. Louis—JANUARY 23.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000 head; shipments, 400 head; supply more liberal, but business checked on account of the firmness of holders; exports $6 20@6 50; good to choice $5 50@6 10; common to fair $4 50@5 40; butcher steers $4 00@5 25; cows and heifers $3 50@4 50; corn fed Texans $5 00@5 40.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,900 head; shipments, 1,300 head; good grades scarce, firm and wanted; low qualities dull; common to fair $3 00@4 00; good to choice $4 50@5 40; fancy held at $6 00.

Cincinnati—JANUARY 23.—Live hogs firm; common and light, $4 60@6 00; packing and butchers' $5 70@5 90; receipts, 2,000 head; shipments, 400 head.

Cotton Markets.

NEW YORK, January 23.—Cotton quiet and easy at 10¾@10¾c; futures weak: January, 10.55c; February, 10.58c; March, 10.75c; April, 10.90c; May 11.04c; June, 11.17c; July, 11.29c; August, 11.37c; September, 11.05c; October, 10.88c; November, 10.58c.

Cotton—The *Post* says: Future deliveries were even in less demand than yesterday, and altogether sales succeeded in running up prices to 10.90c, yet the advance was not realized, and before third call offers were freely made at prices on 1,000 above yesterday's closing. At third call February brought 10.62c, April 10.92 and 10.94c, July 11.34c, August 11.41c. March was offered at 10.80c, May at 11.09c, and June at 11.22c. Futures closed at 1.500c lower than yesterday.

NEW ORLEANS, January 23.—Cotton steady and unchanged; net receipts, 4,800 bales; gross, 5,613 bales; exports to France, 3,800 bales; coastwise, 2,200 bales; sales, 5,900 bales; stock, 314,000 bales.

GALVESTON, January 23.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; net receipts, 1,389 bales; exports to Great Britain, 6,000 bales; coastwise, 28 bales; sales, 138 bales; stock, 80,885 bales.

ST. LOUIS, January 23.—Cotton quiet; middling 10¾c; sales, 1,456 bales; receipts, 1,000 bales; shipments, 2,300 bales; stock, 51,300 bales.

CINCINNATI, January 23.—Cotton firm at 10¾c.

LOUISVILLE, January 23.—Cotton firm; middling, 10¾c.

MEMPHIS, January 23.—Cotton quiet at 10¾c; receipts, 828 bales; shipments, 3,130 bales; stock, 92,885 bales; sales, 1,600 bales.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, January 23.—St. Paul, 88¾; Illinois Central, 108½; Pennsylvania Central 60¾; New York Central, 124½; Erie, 25½; seconds, 21½; Reading, 27¾. Refined petroleum 6¾@7⅛d.

PARIS, January 23.—Rentes 77f 45c.

ANTWERP, January 23.—Refined petroleum 21@21¼f.

LIVERPOOL, January 23.—Cotton steady and unchanged; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 7,800 bales. American lard 43s. Bacon—Short clear 42s 6d.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, January 23.—Although the demand was irregular sales were large. Brown and colored cottons attracted the chief attention. Lawrence L. L. 36-inch brown cottons sold ahead at 5¾c. Bleached cottons are doing fairly, seasonable specialties having a very general attention, especially dress goods. Lorraine Manufacturing Company's dress goods, comprising Jersey ottomans, extra fine cords, all wool and chain warp cashmeres, Seersuckers and fancy flannels are now open by agents.

Wool Market.

NEW YORK, January 23.—Wool quiet and steady for prime; others dull; domestic fleece 32@45c; pulled 18@40c; unwashed 10@28c; Texas 14@22c.

DIED.

ALCOCK—On Tuesday morning, January 22, 1884, at 11:10 o'clock, MARGARET, wife of William Alc